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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON; FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

House Candidates Vote Bonus

Japan Rescues Hardy Sailors

Lindbergh Will Aid Air Mail

Estonia Campaign Rocks State

Germany Regulates Industry

Harvard Music Silences Siren

WASHINGTON witnesses strange antics over the Patman bonus bill. The bonus bloc in the House shouts down opposition and rushes the bill through, 295 to 125. Appropriating $2,200,000,000, it would put a greenback burden on a Treasury already staggering. The House passes the bill believing that the Senate will kill it and if not, that the President will veto it, as he has promised, with little hope of a veto being overthrown. All this shows the power of the organized minority of the veterans of the war. With elections ahead, they persuade the politicians who will be candidates to vote benefits they ask. There is still one way to give the bonus bill a popularity it now lacks—Its beneficence might be extended to include every able voter.

¶ Japan sees fast work done on its big destroyer Tomozuru, capsized with a crew of 113 off Sasebo Naval Base. Rescuers drill the hull, revive three men in the engine room with milk, and they escape through an under-water hatch. The destroyer is drydocked upside down while drillers push work to liberate other imprisoned ones. Britain adopts a new rescue policy for submarines. Sunken U-boats will not be lifted first, but efforts concentrated on escape for the crew—Forgetting the money and saving the men will make for morale in any navy.

¶ Washington, having halted the air mail on account of distressing mishaps, names a commission to study the army's air mail operations. Maj.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum will be chairman of a body in which Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Clarence D. Chamberlin and Orville Wright, from the outside, will join with Major-General Foulois, chief of the Army Air Corps, and other officers to investigate and propose. The air mail can and will be safely flown—But the way chosen will be a human and just way that counts the cost.

¶ Estonia grows so excited over its approaching first presidential election that Acting President Paets proclaims a state of emergency. He arrests 100 members of the Ex-Service Men's League, which is booming General Larka. Other parties are ordered to abstain from propaganda. The former service men carried the election on the new Constitution with its provision for a President. They have studied American presidential campaign methods and are adding vigor to them—But of course they have absorbed no American ideas of bonus boosting.

¶ Germany sets up machinery on the "leadership principle" to weed out wasteful rivalry and promote industry and commerce through reorganization. Minister of Economics Kurt Schmitt is given power to bring the whole economic system into harmony with Nazi ideals. Industries are classified in 12 main groups, with Philip Kessler as head, for the purpose of applying the governing idea—Competition must be curbed except where it best serves the nation.

¶ France has a busy day absorbing all the major news from its capital. Paris announces rejection of the British disarmament proposals. Ramond Patenotre, wealthy politician, denies that Eugene Frot, then Minister of the Interior, asked him to finance the alleged Frot plan to seize the Government. Petit Parisien charges that Germany's Nazis are conducting a huge secret propaganda abroad and publishes a sensational so-called German "pamphlet of instructions" which says the Associated Press cannot be swerved—And whether the Nazis said it or not, that's merely a well-deserved big bouquet for the A. P.

¶ Britain's cruiser building policy is merely one of replacement, the House of Commons is told. Only when the London naval pact expires with 1936 will the quota allowed have been reached. Destroyers will then have 60,000 tons of less modern construction than the treaty permits. Sir Edward Griggs says limitation of armaments implies readiness to act effectively with other nations against any nation that breaks an arms agreement—Lawful arms must keep down unlawful arming, is the perfectly peaceable idea.

¶ Harvard University does something for musical art worth emulating by many a city. Chief Cutler L. Vose agrees that when fire apparatus dashes out of the engine house opposite Memorial Hall while symphony concerts are under way sirens and bells on the equipment shall be silent. This is good cheer for the cellos and the bull fiddles too. And, of course, for the audience. Maybe the move will start a national agitation against screaming sirens on engines and ambulances—They make fires and accidents sound so much worse than they are.

On Movie Research Council

Left: THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World. Right: © Harris & Ewing

Mrs. James Roosevelt and Mrs. Coolidge

Mother of the President and Widow of Former Chief Executive Named Honorary Vice-Presidents.

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, has accepted an honorary vice-presidency of the Motion Picture Research Council.

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge is the other honorary vice-president of the council. The honorary president is Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University.

The council seeks the production of better pictures. It has just completed four years of research concerning the effect of motion pictures on the audience.

Depression Scrip Proves Its Worth In Several Cities

Finance Executive Thinks System May Have Some Permanence

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 13—Scrip, which many municipalities brought into use during the depression to pay salaries and debts, has come to stay, in the opinion of Mr. Carl H. Chatters, executive director of the Municipal Finance Officers' Association, after studying the operation of scrip systems in more than 40 cities.

"Scrip appears to have been used with success where it was properly secured by taxes and was acceptable in payment of taxes and other claims due the municipality," Mr. Chatters said in a report of his study in the publication, Public Management, issued here. "Forced into use by the inability of cities to obtain short-term bank credit, scrip may become a means of financing for many years to come."

Another kind of scrip, known as stamped scrip, a self-redeeming kind of paper, to which a stamp must be attached each time it changes hands, has not proved so successful, Mr. Chatters found. To redeem stamped scrip requires the equivalent of a sales tax, because the funds to retire the scrip are obtained from the sale of the stamps, he pointed out. No single outstanding instance of the success of this form of scrip has been found, he said, while six Iowa counties which used this kind have announced that they must now issue bonds to redeem it.

Detroit is an outstanding example of a city which has made a success of scrip, according to Mr. Chatters. During 1933 Detroit issued $28,000,000 worth of scrip, he said, all of which was redeemed at maturity and now $13,000,000 has been authorized. It is used in payment of municipal employees' salaries and other municipal obligations. Reviewing other reports, Mr. Chatters said:

"Wisconsin cities issued scrip given them by the state banks in exchange for municipal tax notes. The banks received the scrip from customers for deposit or in payment of accounts due the banks. The city of Royal Oak, Mich., has been using scrip for one-half of its municipal salaries for approximately three years. All scrip was redeemed on the due date, if not received for taxes before that time."

Knoxville, Tenn., he continued, has been successful with scrip for more than a year, and expects to continue its use while Dayton, Ohio, issued $300,000 of it in May, 1933, and received $292,000 of it back in tax payments by August.

Public Demands Police Freedom, Needham States

Massachusetts Official Talks at Boston Chamber Business Luncheon

If a little coercion is what is needed to get results in the search for a solution of the crime problem Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, Commissioner of Public Safety, is ready to use it. He would apply this force legally.

"We must make the cities and towns coöperate in fighting crime," he told the Boston Chamber of Commerce Business Luncheon today.

He referred specifically to the plan for state-wide police coördination.

As explained by Mr. Roger W. Cutler, secretary-treasurer, of the Committee for Public Safety, it includes these main features:

1. A completely coördinated state-wide police force of 12,000 to 16,000 policemen, freed from all impairing influences.
2. A commissioner appointed by the Governor to be actually head of the police, with three sub-commissioners chosen from local police officers, and one civilian.
3. Retention of the state police detective bureau as a mobile force.
4. A state police training school from which all police must be graduated.
5. Establishment of the commissioner as a final source of appeal from local divisions.
6. Right of any policeman to make arrests in any part of the State.

And if the opinion of the luncheon group is any indication of the business man's feeling in the matter further support for the plan may be expected from this direction by a unanimous vote it was agreed that the Chamber of Commerce should "do something about it."

General Needham outlined the developments of the modern crime problem which, he said, is due chiefly to the automobile, modern weapons, and prohibition.

"It is not so much the fact that crime is increasing," he said, "but it is the development of a new technique and a new type of criminal, which is alarming."

Hitting directly at a moot issue General Needham urged that police work be divorced from politics. Until it is, he said there can be no real police efficiency.

Arabian Tribesmen Fire At French Explorers' Plane

CAIRO, Egypt, March 13 (AP)—Hostile tribesmen fired vainly at the airplane in which two French explorers are returning to Paris after having discovered what they believe is the long lost capital of the exotic Queen of Sheba, they reported here today.

The plane, piloted by Capt. Corniglion Molinier, accompanied by the French author and archæologist, M. André Malraux, was fired on while over the desert near Sana, capital of Yemen Province, Arabia. When the fliers refueled here they gave no details.

Virginia Bans Machine Guns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Gov George C. Peery has just signed a bill which defines the term "machine gun" and imposes heavy penalties for the unauthorized sale, purchase or possession of such weapons.

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Things Present

Those who value personal liberty in health matters will do well to read and ponder the second editorial.

The fourth article in the Home Kindergarten series appears on the Progress in Education Page. The articles are appearing on Tuesdays.

Our readers share some helpful ideas in the Hobbies and Hints column on the Home Building and Gardening Page.

The Word a Day on Tuesdays is devoted to a discussion of surnames. If you know anyone named Stewart, you will find something to tell him. Daily Features Page.

Students of French will enjoy comparing the article and its translation on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities Page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and another adventure with the illustrious Roger Pilgrim Scroggins.

Air Aces Get Job of Ironing Out Army Mail

Orville Wright, Lindbergh, Chamberlin to Help Solve Problems

Appointed by Dern

Will Act With High Military Officials in Study of All Phases of Air Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 13—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was today named by Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, a member of a commission to make a thorough study of air-mail operations by the Army, it was announced.

Other members of the committee are Mr. Orville Wright, Col. Clarence D. Chamberlin, Maj.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Maj.-Gen Benjamin D. Foulois, chief of the Army air corps; Maj.-Gen. George S. Simonds, Commandant of the Army War College; Maj.-Gen. John W. Gulick, chief of coast artillery, and Brig.-Gen. Charles E. Kilbourne of the General Staff.

General Drum will be chairman of the new body, which will inquire into all phases of the army air-mail operations to date, it was stated. Flying equipment, cross-country flying, night flying, blind or instrument flying, as well as the equipment of various fields used by air-mail planes, will be included in the study, to further which the committee will have authority to call witnesses.

With the exception of Colonel Lindbergh, Mr. Wright and Mr. Chamberlin, the new committee is composed of the members of the so-called "drum board," named last July at the time the office of Assistant Secretary of War for Air was abolished.

Army Resumes Mail Flights

In addition to the formation of the new official aviation group, other developments linked with mail and army flying occurred in the capital today.

Once more army pilots took to the air flying the mails, but on a drastically curtailed schedule. Plans announced yesterday for operation of only nine routes instead of the 18 which the army was flying Saturday when President Roosevelt ordered all mail planes temporarily grounded.

In another direction today, air-mail developments occurred. Mr Harllee Branch, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, in charge of air mail revealed before the House Post-Office Committee that the Department's tentative air-mail set-up called for two new through

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Russian Mission Coming to Discuss More U. S. Trade

MOSCOW, March 13 (AP)—A Soviet trade mission will be sent to the United States soon to investigate the possibilities for increased commerce between the two countries offered by the new American Export-Import Bank, recently chartered at Washington to facilitate Russian trade, it was learned yesterday.

Official circles made it plain, however, that the expected trade revival between the Soviets and the American nation will be based on terms which Communist leaders consider favorable to this country.

Russia will require, it was said, that purchases here keep pace with sales of United States products in the Soviet Union.

Trade talks will be held, also, between Mr. William C. Bullitt, new American Ambassador, and Soviet leaders here.

A study of the question of greater American purchases of Russian goods is being made by the State Department, Mr. Bullitt stated.

Russia, in dealing with other countries, has a powerful trade implement in the shape of a government monopoly on all foreign commerce. It is the sole purchasing and sales organization.

This gives the Soviet state a maneuvering capacity in its trade which individual business men in most capitalist countries do not enjoy.

Tractor and Horse Found About Same

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—Cost of horse operation and tractor operation is about the same, but the farmer using tractors can either do more or enjoy more leisure, according to the study of the records of some 2000 farmers in this State by the University of Illinois agricultural experiment station.

"It must also be kept in mind that the individual farmer who plans his work well, so that he can utilize the time saved by using tractors to farm more land or to care for more productive livestock, has an opportunity to increase his net income over that of the farmer who operates with horses only or who uses for leisure the time he saves through operating with tractors," says the report.

Averages for a large number of farms indicate, however, that tractor farmers as a whole have not taken advantage of this opportunity to increase their incomes.

They Will Study Air Mail Problem

On Committee Named by Dern

Maj.-Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Chairman (Left); Col. Clarence D. Chamberlin, Orville Wright and Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

Bonus Victory In House Puts Senate to Test

Election Politics Seen in Bill Involving Payment of $2,200,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 13 — A Senate which has already indicated its opposition to payment of the bonus twice during the present Congress, today received the $2,200,000,000 Patman bonus bill from a House which yesterday went into both literal and political hysterics as it jammed the measure through by a final vote of 295 to 125.

The turmoil on the floor of the House as the bonus bloc shouted down all opposition with the arrogance of assured victory, was equaled only by the chaos into which political organization and order was thrown. At least for the day, regular leadership vanished and the bonus bloc took over control of the House with a roar of contempt for everything which stood in its path.

In this spirit an insurgent majority sent on to the Senate a measure which would put a huge "greenback" currency burden on a Treasury staggering now under unprecedented burdens. They knew as they voted against President Roosevelt's declared stand that the bill would never become law. They knew they were merely placing on either the Senate or the President the burden of stopping the measure.

Monetary Side Ignored

But to 231 Democrats, 59 Republicans and five Farmer-Laborites it was more important to get on record for the bonus regardless of whether it had a chance of ultimate enactment than it was to consider the monetary implications of their actions. Coming elections were plainly visible on the horizon as the roll was called.

That the bill is anything more than a political gesture is, of course, disproved by the meagerness of its future prospects. Considering that the Senate defeated almost identically the same proposition by a vote of 62 to 18 during the special session and again within recent weeks refused to permit the bonus to be tacked onto the Independent Offices Appropriation bill would indicate almost no chance of even Senate passage.

Should it pass that barrier, however, under the impetus of the tide which rolled through the House yesterday, it would meet a sure and swift veto at the hands of the President. Whether such a veto could be overridden even in the House, let alone the Senate, is doubtful. The bill's passage through the lower chamber was accompanied by charges of a definite understanding that the Administration would refrain from

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New Deal Holds Big Stick In Readiness to Cut Rates For Electricity and Appliances

Branch of Tennessee Valley Authority Can Extend or Deny Federal Credit to Firms Offering Farm and Home Devices

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 13—The Electric Home and Farm Authority, chartered as an arm of the Tennessee Valley Authority two months ago, demonstrated today how it is destined to become the "big stick" with which other power companies and electrical manufacturers can be brought down to reasonable costs and reasonable profits.

Mr. David E. Lilienthal, president of the EHFA, announced (1) that some of the new low-cost electric ranges and water heaters submitted by manufacturers give promise of being financed through the Authority's $10,000,000 credit fund, but the firms offering electrical refrigerators have been notified that they will have to further lower their price to receive government selling aid.

(2) That after August, the EHFA may extend the benefits of these low-cost appliances to other sections of the country where power companies' rates meet the approval of federal authorities.

Suited to Modest Incomes

In its negotiations with electrical manufacturers the EHFA's aim has been to foster standard low-cost appliances that will be suitable for families of modest incomes. Last Friday in New York, Mr. Lilienthal and his aides examined some 40 varieties of these labor-saving devices. As a result, Mr. Lilienthal held out promises to the makers of ranges and water heaters by stating that he would recommend government financing of their sale on the basis of the price set until Aug. 1. Meanwhile he recommended that these companies study the possibility of further price reduction.

Mr. Lilienthal estimated that the new appliances will be sold to the public at prices 20 to 32 per cent lower than those charged at present. Efforts are now being made to reduce the spread between the cost to the manufacturer and the cost to the consumer. In the case of electric refrigerators not more than 25 per cent represents labor and material costs, Mr. Lilienthal estimated. He was confident that the refrigerator manufacturers will be able to bring their price down to a satisfactory figure to enable them to take advantage of the EHFA's financing plan. He said about 150,000 electric refrigerators could be marketed in the valley in the next year.

Extension of Experiment

The Administration's plan for reducing costs of electrical appliances and electrical use, by encouraging their wider use will be confined to the Tennessee Valley until Aug. 1 Mr. Lilienthal said, but he added that after that date there is no reason why the experiment may not be extended to other sections of the country.

"Numerous representations," he said, "have come from public utility companies for expansion of the NRA program to their sections. Los Angeles, Seattle and Tacoma are among the cities inquiring about the possibility of extending the plan. While some power companies are in disagreement with the premise of the plan, others are "obviously interested," Mr. Lilienthal said. There is, he explained, "no policy objection to reasonable expansions outside the valley."

At the same time it was made clear that any power company interested in promoting the use of these new low-cost appliances in its territory must submit its rate schedules to the EHFA for approval as companies in the Tennessee Valley are doing. Unless the authority considers the rates low enough to make possible general widespread use of electric power in the territory, it will not aid in financing the sale of appliances there.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

There's Still a Draft Law

"Methinks the gentleman doth protest too much."

Of course, the powers-that-be will declare it absurd, in view of his iterations and reiterations and re-re-iterations.

But—the way things are shaping themselves now in the Democratic Party here in Massachusetts it points more and more to Joseph Buell Ely's having to take a third nomination from his party for Governor.

Oh, of course, I know he'd snort "absurd," and look me over with that withering pity with which the trained prosecuting attorney regards a shambling fellow arrested for a crime which it had just been proved he was too stupid to have committed!

He would recall, His Excellency would, the occasions of his impassioned refusals to occupy the Governor's chair after this year.

He Doesn't "Choose," But—

And he'd be sincere at that. He doesn't want to be Governor another two years. This must be so. But he's said it enough times to make me think that he's "protesting too much" as that celebrated gentleman (not a politician by the way) from Stratford-on-Avon once upon a time said.

But a State Governor, powerful though he is in many ways, is not altogether the master of his own destiny or other men's ambitions.

This statement "other men's ambitions" is the key to the whole situation.

If J. Buell Ely of 66 Broad street, Westfield, Massachusetts, doesn't realize the truth of this today, he will before the snow flies next November.

Potpourri

Never was such a mixup. The Hurleys, a Curley, the Bartletts and the other "also-mentioned" boys have gummed up the Democratic machine so far as the nomination for Governor is concerned that David I. Walsh, who's up for reëlection to the United States Senate, doesn't like the looks of things a bit.

Dave knows he's strong, but he has been in politics long enough to know that he's not any too well beloved by certain real powers in the Democratic Party.

He has heard, David has, that James Michael Curley, just the other day Mayor of Boston, is thinking hard of being a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

With Hurley, Curley and Hurley in the scrimmage and Joseph W. Bartlett on the fringe of the contest, just anything, so far as the Democratic nomination for the Governorship is concerned, might happen.

Racial Balancing

That doesn't suit David I. Walsh a little bit. He's a great League-o'-Nations man when he helps put a

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Man Drawn on Jury Must Be Notified In 'Little America'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILTON, Mass., March 13—The Milton selectmen are seeking a special envoy to the south pole.

How he will get there, who will finance the trip are slight details they have overlooked. But the messenger must get to Admiral Byrd within 20 days.

All this—because the Selectmen made the mistake of picking for jury duty in the Needham bank robbery case, a man spending the winter in "Little America." Thus Frederick P. MacIntosh of Milton is entirely oblivious to the responsibility imposed upon him. Under the law, a person selected to serve as juror must be notified in person within 20 days.

Maybe the deputy sheriff of Quincy will serve notice on Mr. MacIntosh. He has had experience with poles. He recalls serving notice on a telephone linesman who refused to leave his job. The Deputy Sheriff climbed the pole. Asked how Mr. MacIntosh would be notified, one of the Milton selectmen exclaimed, "Skip it!"

Argentina Struggles To Meet Pensions

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., March 13 (By U. P.)—Bonds amounting to 11,000,000 pesos (currently $3,700,000) were transferred yesterday from the Treasury to the Civil Pension Fund to meet the most pressing of pension arrears. The Government reached into its depleted pocket in response to daily petitions for back payments, after the directors of the fund threatened to declare a moratorium. Sweeping changes and perhaps reduction in the state pensions will be urged when Congress convenes May 1.

The demands met yesterday included 5000 pensioners five months in arrears, 6000 four months in arrears, and 8000 who were three months behind. Estimates place 250,000 pensioners involved. The debts of the 50-year-old fund have increased by 2,000,000 pesos monthly, and creditors have clamored for a total of 40,000,000 pesos. State workers now pay 8 per cent of their salaries, while the state adds 2 per cent.

Slashed salaries, however, have cut the annual contributions to less than 30,000,000, and expenditures for 1933 totaled 75,000,000 pesos. Directors have urged that both state and worker contribute a straight 10 per cent. Otherwise, they say, the fund faced bankruptcy. Railway pensions, old-age pensions and most federal civil funds are in similar positions. The federal funds recently raised contributions over 20 per cent, without averting losses. Railway pensioners fear reductions.

Woman Flier Nears Ecuador

COLON, Canal Zone, March 13 (AP)—Laura Ingalls, American aviatrix who is flying by stages to Buenos Aires, today hopped off for Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Prices Are Up About 10% In Massachusetts

Most Marked in Clothing and Least in Meats Since Last March

Rise Proves Serious

Increase in Manufacturers' Pay Rolls Is Not Shown in Individual Wages

By Ralph M. Blagden

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

That grocery store on the corner with its stolid-looking loaves of bread and frankfurters in the window is, nevertheless, a sensitive organ.

Like a weather vane, it catches each little breeze in the national economic weather, and when the Government curtails wheat or corn production or raises wages in canneries the little price tags veer upward.

And when thousands of heads of cattle are added to the normal trek to Chicago, the price tags on beef veer downward.

In general, Massachusetts price tags have veered upward. Under prevailing NRA breezes living costs, all things combined, have risen about 10 per cent from March, 1933, to January, 1934.

The food that Mrs. Zooks carried off in her market bag this January was about 16 per cent higher than that she carried off last March—unless she switched from caviar to tripe.

Clothing has been the severest jolt to Mrs. Zooks, who must now pay about 25 per cent more than she did last March.

As food and clothing make up the bulk of the family budget, the approximate 20 per cent rise in these two items represents a serious boost in the cost of living for the average Main Street inhabitant.

Meat Prices Decline

But strange to relate, the more carnivorous person may fare better this year than last. Owing to a 1,000,000,000-pound increase in the national production of meat, the price of meat actually fell from 103.3 in October, 1933, to .95 in January, 1934, according to the Massachusetts Department of the Necessaries of Life. And this veering downward of the price tags has encouraged carnivorousness—meat-eating to you—by four pounds per person.

Now, of course, there is a rainbow over the market basket. While it is impossible to obtain figures representing the general rise in the individual incomes, the rise in manufacturers' pay rolls was 15 per cent from March, 1933 to January, 1934.

Since manufacturing employs about half the workers in the State and since manufacturing pay rolls have increased 15 per cent as contrasted with a general rise in living costs of about 10 per cent, one might assume the workers would be able to absorb increased costs with something to boot.

Not so, Mr. John H. Pembroke, statistician of the Department of the Necessaries of Life, warns. He explained that increased pay rolls are not the same as increased individual incomes. Which is to say that the total pay roll of a factory may have increased, but because of more workers and shorter hours, the amount each man receives may even have diminished.

Wages Still Lagging

Mr. Pembroke expressed the view that the cost of living has actually exceeded the rise in the individual's income. In addition to having to face rising costs, the man returned to work must face impatient creditors, who insist their obligations be met.

Mr. Pembroke is particularly apprehensive about the laying off of CWA workers, who will be confronted by increased commodity costs while drawing the same or lessened welfare allotments, he said.

For those who would understand why prices have risen, Mr. Pembroke explained three things that are and are not true:

1. Higher prices are not to any great extent due to illegal price fixing.
2. They are not the result of increased individual incomes and consumption.
3. They are the result of governmental policies—plowing under of cotton and wheat, shorter hours, higher wages, processing taxes, et cetera.

State Faces Loss

Massachusetts buys 90 per cent of its food from other states. Consequently, Government lifelines thrown to agriculturists do not benefit the bulk of the people of this State. The Bay State will be the loser unless its industrial pay rolls keep pace with the rising food costs.

Below are certain interesting data about the changes in Massachusetts living costs with 100 per cent representing the 1913 averages:

Combined cost of living index: March, 1933—118.5; January, 1934—128.8.

Food: March, 1933—86.5; October, 1933—104.2; January, 1934—102.

Clothing: March, 1933—119.1; January, 1934—145.2.

Shelter: March, 1933—133; January, 1934—138.

Meats: October, 1933—103.3; January, 1934—95.

Fuel and light: March, 1933—156.9; January, 1934—155.1.

Flour: March, 1934—$4.73 a bag; January, 1934—$1.25.

Flood of Taxes From Incomes Tempers Rising Expenditures And Shows Business Recovery

Discouragement Over House Stampede for Cash Bonus Sweetened by Treasury Additions—Credit Banks for Industry Enter Advanced Stage

The Washington Day

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 13—The man who stood in line three hours this afternoon, trying to file his income tax returns will be glad to hear that a sharp rise in income tax collections, with the approach of the March 15 deadline, has carried the Government's total revenue for the fiscal year to date above the $2,000,000,000 mark.

This was the most encouraging detail of a crowded Washington day, in which activities for reform and reorganization of the vast national fabric rubbed shoulders with the latest graft hunts, and were jostled by a horde of political manipulations as the House felt the after effects of the bonus stampede and the Senate prepared to grapple with the same prickly subject.

But first the sugar coating:

* * *

Income Taxes: The big increase in tax payments carries the Government's total income since last July 1 to $2,001,595,165, which compares with $1,293,522,909 at the same date last year. Income taxes alone in this month rose to $24,615,681 from $10,272,698 last year. Total revenue in the first 10 days of March was $116,357,924, or nearly three times the $43,319,712 taken in a year ago, during the first 10 days of March, 1933.

With tax revenue running nearly double the preceding year, it is obvious that business recovery has been in steady operation for the full period. In many cases, the increases are above estimates made by the Treasury. Heavy collections are expected in the current two or three days. Altogether, income taxes taken in during the eight months thus far run in the current fiscal year are virtually equal to the whole 12 months of the preceding period.

Meanwhile, of course, expenditures have been running much heavier than in 1932-33. Although the emergency program has meant vast disbursement, it has not yet shown up very heavily in the balance sheets. Despite the generous outlays on every hand, the deficit on March 10 stood at $2,442,727,975 as against $2,221,903,727 a year ago. Expenditures, bolstered by the emergency program, amount of $4,444,687,140 against $3,515,426,636.

Every indication shows that the United States will not be so deep in the financial hole on June 30, 1934, as President Roosevelt gloomily predicted in January. But a big deficit is, of course, inevitable, and the Government continues to borrow to meet the red-ink figures, with plenty of capital ready and eager to oversubscribe Treasury issues.

* * *

Credit Banks: Plans for furnishing intermediate credit to industry, preferably of the "durable goods" type, were pushed a stage further at the White House today when Secretary Morgenthau and Governor Black of the Federal Reserve Board conferred with President Roosevelt. Three- to five-year loans are contemplated, through 12 regional banks. This is the channel through which Government borrowings can be extended to industry, unable itself to get money from banks.

A nation-wide bank credit survey was completed today, suggested by the Treasury, and is under study by the Federal Reserve Board. Telegrams from the nation's 6140 Federal Reserve banks were tabulated to show the exact need for industrial credit. This is the basis for the banks, which are certain to be the next step in the Government's recovery program.

* * *

Stock Market: From recovery to reform is a short step, and in the Treasury late today was held the most important conference yet called over the controverted stock market regulation bill. Six tailors sat around the text of the bill, trimming and cutting to make it as palatable as possible to the nation's banking, brokerage, and business interests, while preserving the essential reforms of abuses disclosed in more than a year's investigation. Senator Fletcher, Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, and young Mr. Thomas Corcoran, RFC lawyer, were in effect on the radical side of the table. Across the way sat Representative Rayburn, Governor Black, and Mr. Tom L. Smith, St. Louis banker and special assistant in the Treasury. They represented the most liberal possible wing of Wall Street and its nation-wide ramifications. Compromise, resulting in a bill relatively so mild that Wall Street will swallow it, although with a wry face, seemed probable.

* * *

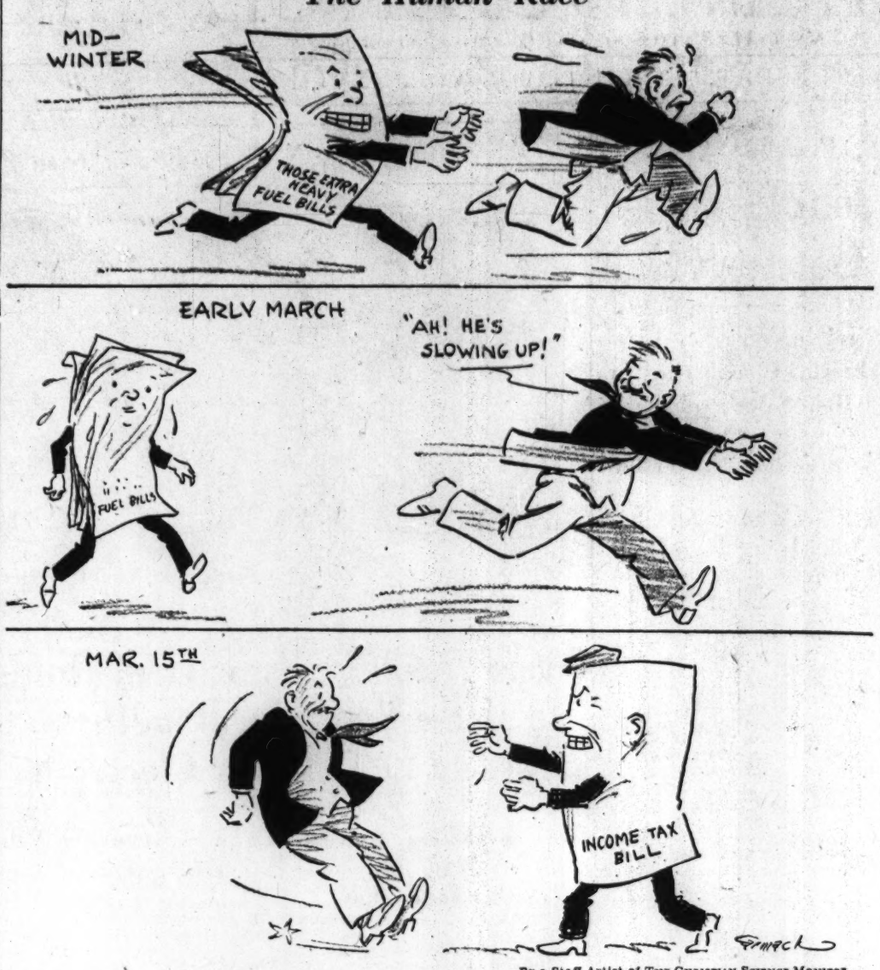
Tariff: Another Presidential reform ran into opposition, and prospective amendment, as Mr. James A. Emery, general counsel for the National Manufacturers' Association, urged Congress to assert its prerogatives and keep a hand on tariff-making, instead of handling that power over to the President.

Mr. Emery urged Congress to stick up for its own traditional right to make what tariffs it wishes—on the advice of industry; he insisted that industry should at least be informed of tariff changes the President might make if authority were granted him, he declared that any agreements made in present uncertain conditions should have an escape clause and he stressed once again the need of protection where foreign competition threatens domestic production. His amendments would put severe handicaps on the President's proposed method of forcing open foreign markets to American exports and probably nullify its value. A half way position between all that industry asks, and all that the President asks seemed to be the foreordained outcome.

* * *

Communications: The method by which still another White House reform—the pooling of radio, telephone, telegraph, cable communication under one governmental agency—is being carried out was violently objected to by business interests today. Mr. Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telegraph & Telephone Company, declared that the Dill bill, which carried out the President's suggestions, goes much farther than Mr. Roosevelt intended. He said it would disorganize the telephone business, imperil its efficiency and jeopardize the investment of 681,000 stockholders. He protested against authority over private financial transactions within the communications companies beyond what is already in effect. Reform, he held, should be limited to pooling in a new body of powers already sanctified by operation.

The Human Race



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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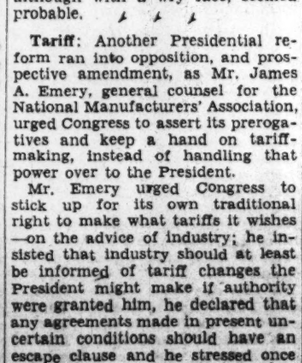

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Britain Explains Cruiser Building As Replacements

First Lord of Admiralty Refuses to Subscribe to Conference Failure

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 13 — Britain's cruiser-building policy is one of replacement only, it is emphasized here in connection with the statement of Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the naval debate in the House of Commons yesterday.

This policy provides for a steady annual program of construction within the limits of the London naval treaty, so that it will only be by the end of 1936, when that pact expires, that Britain will have the full cruiser strength agreed upon for it.

This means that this year only 32,000 tons are being laid down out of 67,350, which the treaty allows. Regarding destroyers, when the treaty expires Britain, while possessing the total tonnage allowed, will have 60,000 tons of it of less modern construction than the pact would permit.

Must Await Conference

Sir Bolton explained why the full tonnage available is not being laid down. "Some," he said, "may contend that we should make use of all the replacement of cruiser tonnage legitimately available this year in case the naval conference which meets next year should end in disagreement. This country has made great reductions in its defenses in the hope of bringing about such limitation, and I think it would be impossible for us on the eve of the 1935 naval conference largely to increase our building program on the assumption that the conference was going to be a failure.

"The position is that on Dec. 31, 1936, we should have in all categories full total tonnage we can have at that date and that except in destroyers this will include practically all the underage tonnage permitted."

Answers Strong Complaints

The First Lord of the Admiralty's explanation was directed especially to answering complaints of those government supporters who are growing restless at what they think is Britain's failure to keep in line with naval building in other countries.

This viewpoint was expressed by Sir Edward Grigg at Altringham, Cheshire, yesterday. If Britain wanted limitation of armaments, Sir Edward said, it must undertake to act effectively with other nations against any nation which broke its agreement to that effect. For this purpose armaments were necessary.

"To say that because you hate war," he added, "you are against armed force is as if you said that because you hated crime you were against provision of adequate and efficient police."

Slot Machines Go In New York Drive Against Racketeer

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—The police department's campaign against slot machines has driven practically all those devices out of the metropolis and pushed the drive against crime one notch nearer success, according to Mr. Harold Allen, deputy police commissioner.

"There is not a single slot machine operating in the city limits today, so far as I know," Mr. Allen said in an address at a meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Republican Club last night.

"If that cooperation continues, we will have made it economically unsound for the racketeer to continue operation and our drive against crime will have gone a long way forward."

The Fusion Administration has opened war on slot machines and policy slips because those two rackets furnish the war chest for other criminal activities and not because it has any zeal to enforce the "blue laws," Mr. Allen said.

Describing the underworld from the slot machine and the policy slip rackets, Mr. Allen said the "take" from them ran as high as $48,000,000 a year.

"Having that fund available racketeers were able to corrupt the plainclothes men in the police department, whose job it was to suppress them," he continued, "and to corrupt magistrates and purchase political and police protection.

The campaign against slot machines has put the owners of those devices on the defensive and their representatives recently approached officials, suggesting that arrests in slot machine cases be curtailed to some fixed number, Mr. Allen said.

Japanese Rushing Ship Rescue Work

Copyright 1934 by the Associated Press

SASEBO, Japan, March 13—With three men rescued out of the 113 trapped in the hull of the capsized torpedo boat Tomozuru, rescue workers cut doggedly at a steel wall late tonight in the hope that eight more men might be found alive.

The torpedo boat, still bottom up as it was when a cruiser found it off the coast, was shoved into the Sasebo dry dock, its masts and funnel in the cutaway where keels ordinarily go. Pumps went into operation forcing out the water from the vessel.

The three sailors rescued had been reached through an air hole drilled through the stricken ship's side and then had been given milk to revive their strength.

French Discourage Disarmament Plan

PARIS, March 13 (AP)—France's rejection of British disarmament proposals was outlined to the Cabinet today by M. Louis Barthou, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

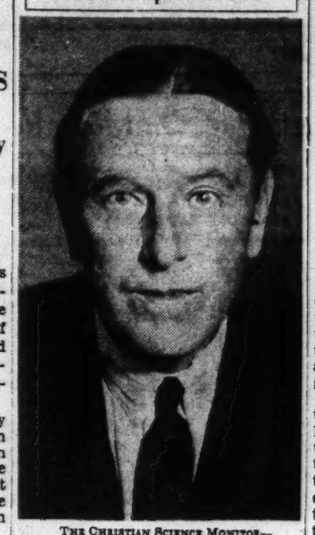
Refusal of terms advanced by Capt. Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, was based on advice by Gen. Maxime Weygand, and other officers of high command.

As a result M. Barthou abandoned a plan to submit the proposals to the Superior Council of National Defense. A note will be drafted by the Cabinet at the end of the week. Any separate air disarmament agreement likewise is considered blocked, said informed quarters, as a result of French opposition to the idea before such a proposal was even made.

Jewel Tea Wage Increase

CHICAGO, March 13 (AP)—Jewel Tea Co., Inc., announces wage increases for the staffs of its surburban and country stores, effective March 26. Under the new scale, employees who have been with the company for periods ranging from 6 to 18 months will receive increases in pay from $1 to $3 weekly in excess of the applicable code rates.

British Spokesman



The Christian Science Monitor—London News Agency

Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell

British to Rescue Crews Before Raising Submarines

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 13—The British Government has decided upon a new departure for safety in submarine accidents.

In future instead of attempting salvage of the submarine itself all efforts will be concentrated upon enabling those within it to escape. For this purpose Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, First Lord of the Admiralty, said in the House of Commons yesterday that the conclusion had been reached that raising a sunken submarine in time was not feasible.

Submerged escape diving dresses have therefore been fitted to all British submarines and are to be used whenever such vessels are unable to come to the surface by their own power.

Bolts are also being attached to all new British submarines to facilitate their subsequent salvage, the Monitor understands.

Blind to Sell Papers

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—Between 30 and 40 blind persons, some of them women, soon will be allowed to sell newspapers in the corridors of government buildings. Mr. Arno B. Cammerer, director of the National Park Service, has compiled a list of 16 big federal office buildings where sightless paper vendors will be allowed to set up shop in the vestibules. The plan was developed by the Interior Department's vocational rehabilitation service.

Estonian Premier Quells Unrest In Voting Campaign

Speedy Arrest of Members of Ex-Service Men's League Effective

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

TALLINN, Estonia, March 13—Owing to popular excitement over the presidential election campaign—the first the country has ever had—the Government has found it necessary to proclaim a state of emergency.

Under the extraordinary powers thus given him, the acting President, Mr. Konstantin Päts, has ordered the arrest of about 100 members of the ex-service men's league. Simultaneously other parties have been enjoined to abstain from electioneering propaganda until further notice.

It is emphasized that the arrests were carried out without any disorder, contrary to reports which are understood to have emanated from Berlin and which were published in various countries this morning.

Recently Estonian voters adopted a new constitution by an overwhelming majority at a referendum, and under it there has to be a presidential election April 22. Hitherto each Prime Minister has acted as head of the state during his term of office. The ex-service men's league, which sponsored the successful referendum, has been carrying on a vigorous campaign on behalf of its leader, General Larka, who, it is stated, is not among those members of his party who have been arrested. As there appeared a likelihood of their methods leading to a breach of the peace, Mr. Päts stepped in.

It is pointed out in Government circles that if the country as a whole indorses the ex-service men's league policy, the latter has only to wait until the election takes place to be able to carry it out.

The ex-service men stand for an authoritarian régime in which the President has powers somewhat similar to those of President Roosevelt. Their policy is strenuously opposed by almost all political parties.

French War Veterans Act Against Red Flag

PARIS, March 13 (AP)—War veterans of the Croix de Feu (Cross of Fire), into whose ranks police fired during disorders Feb. 6, announced March 11 their determination to defend the Tri-color against the "red flag."

At the annual convention of 13,000 veterans a resolution declared the organization intends to "continue to impose order in France of constant action, free from political combinations" and to protect the French people "from all menaces within, as well as without."

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SALMON FINAST STEAK COLUMBIA RIVER—RICH IN OIL No. ½ Tin 19c
PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH 20 oz Tin 23c
TOMATO JUICE ALICE OF OLD VINCENNES Pt Bot 10c
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Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE 2 No 1 Tins 25c
Shredded Wheat 2 Pkgs 23c
Sweet Mixed Pickles BANQUET Qt Jar 29c

Cheese Lunch Crackers N.B.C. Lb Bulk 23c
Snowflake Wafers N.B.C. 1 Lb Pkg 19c
Oxo Bouillon Cubes Tin Of 10 25c
Yellow Eye Beans 2 Lbs Bulk 13c
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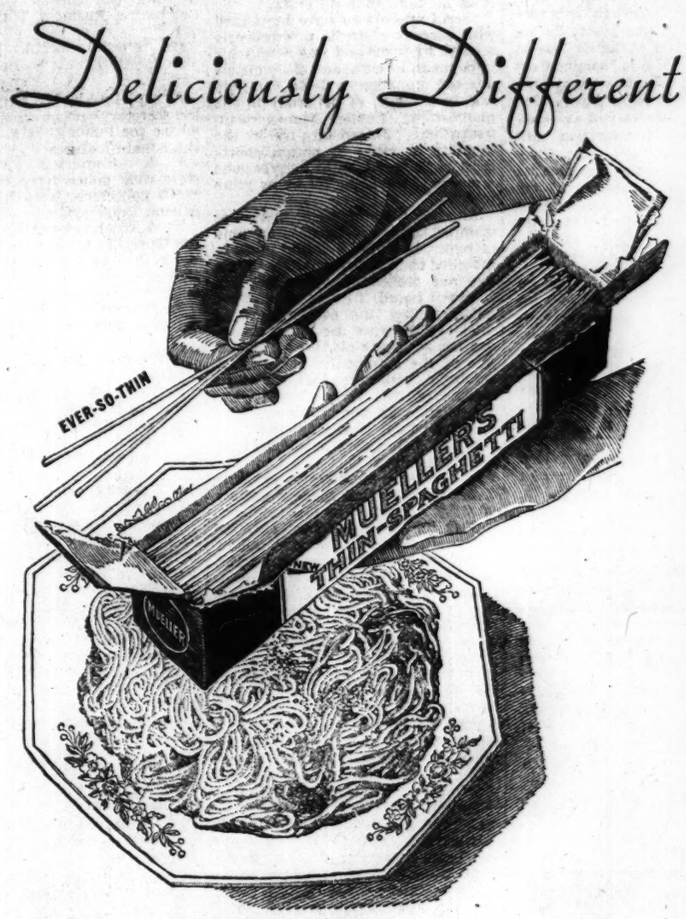

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Setting Cuba Upon Its Feet Free From Any Irksome Ties Called Duty of United States

Carefully Worked Out Program of Readjustment Over Period of Years and Including Repeal of Platt Amendment Advocated

New Light in Cuba
Last of Three Articles

By Paul Vanorden Shaw
Lecturer on Latin-American Affairs in Columbia University
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA—Two movements have converged. There has been growing in the United States a disposition to liquidate all former involvements arising out of interventions in Central America and the Caribbean; to avoid all future armed interventions and imperialistic enterprise and to formulate and put into practice a Latin-American policy which will win friends and trade in the Latin-American world. And there has been growing in Cuba a desire now rather violently expressed to end all American interference in the political life of the Pearl of the Antilles, to recapture ownership or control over the resources of the island and to emancipate themselves from a tutelage expressed in Platt Amendments and treaties which the Cubans consider humiliating and inhibiting.

It is fortunate for both that their desires converge and do not conflict. If the United States were determined to maintain the old régime, Cubans would fight in vain and get nowhere. The New Deal in the United States and the New Ideal in Cuba have much in common. And for both it is perhaps just as well that the irksome ties be replaced by happier ones which must surely prove more profitable both in commerce and in cultural affiliations. The quarrelsome husband and wife envied the happy relations between their dog and cat only to realize that they were tied together and the dog and cat were not. Great Britain has found that loosening the ties between herself and her English-speaking colonies has paid in shillings and pounds. Americans, too, may discover that after they have freed the Cubans from psychological bonds they will have profited in dollars and cents.

Dissolve Partnership

The important thing now is to dissolve this partnership with justice to all. Here it may be necessary for the United States to run counter to the immediate demands of the embattled youth of Cuba, but this is preferable to yielding to impatient requests and thereby betraying the faith and trust of others whose interests are also involved in Cuba. The United States must discharge the responsibilities it has incurred by its previous policies in the island if it does not wish to bring upon its head the criticism and contumely of those who have come to Cuba in all good faith believing in the integrity of the United States and its promises.

The Platt Amendment must be abolished, it has been abolished de facto but not de jure. This appears to be the desire of President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull and of many Americans; it is also the desire of the youth of Cuba. But the Platt Amendment must not and cannot be abolished overnight. The cure for a radio with worn-out tubes is to replace them by new ones and not to throw the old ones away and leave it at that. Americans, Spaniards, Orientals and many Cubans themselves have invested huge sums of money in Cuba in the belief that the Platt Amendment was not a scrap of paper. To abolish the Platt Amendment when there is a leftist group in power would be to invite outright confiscation of all the property of foreigners.

Over a period of 10 years all the readjustments which must be made can be made.

During this period the United States must lend a helping hand to the Cubans in putting their economic house in order. This must be done in any case if the United States is not willing to see the Cubans die of starvation. If Americans own or control far more than 60 per cent of the productive resources of the island Americans are largely responsible for the conditions which exist in Cuba today. Thousands of Cubans are homeless and hungry today. Economic assistance is the irreducible minimum which the United States must offer to avert famine and ruin.

Costigan Bill

The Congress of the United States can materially strengthen the hand of the President in his earnest search for a solution to the Cuban problem by passing the Costigan Bill and by increasing his treaty-making powers. The former by making sugar a basic commodity would subject it to limitations in acreage and the latter would enable the President to improve the treaty and tariff relations between Cuba and the United States.

Any improvement in the economic situation of Cuba would have two immediate economic benefits for Americans, that is, providing the United States does not delay too long and all American properties have not already suffered the fate of the American-owned Cuban Electric Company. In the first place the American owners of Cuban sugar mills will see their investments coming out of the red and when a semblance of prosperity in the island is restored continental Americans who have agricultural and manufactured goods to sell will feel something of the old Cuban demand for their goods. Cuba was the sixth best foreign customer of the United States.

Prompt economic aid would greatly lessen the difficulties of the Cubans themselves. They could then work on their political and social problem without Banquo's Ghost at all their conclaves — American intervention, military or moral, because the youth of Cuba dislikes both. Freed from the fear of regulation and supervision Cuba can set about the job of creating new institutions which the nation sorely needs. When these come into being a stable Cuba will be on the way.

A prompt, liberal and intelligent solution of the Cuban problem will preserve those gains which the United States has won with regard to Latin America as a whole. This circumstance makes the Cuban question crucial and upon it may depend for generations to come the cultural and commercial relations of the United States with the republics to the south. That should give Americans pause and make them consider more fully the Cuban policies of their State Department.

Ringling Quits Opera To Join the 'Big Tops'

SARASOTA, Fla., March 13 (AP)—Deserting a career on the operatic stage to follow in his father's footsteps, Mr. Robert E. Ringling, son of one of the seven Ringling brothers who founded "the greatest show on earth," has responded to the lure of the "white tops."

Robert, president of the Ringling Trust & Savings Bank here which recently liquidated paying its depositors in full, was for many years a member of the Chicago Civic Opera Company. He studied voice extensively abroad and had a series of American tours in which he gained notable success.

He will spend considerable of his time during the coming season gaining first-hand knowledge of the various departments of the show, learning the business as did his father, Charles Ringling, from the ground up.

Britain and France Ready for Parleys

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 13—M. Lucien Lamoureux, French Minister of Commerce and Communications, arrived at London today from Paris for the Anglo-French trade agreement discussions beginning here tomorrow.

These discussions are with a view to making a new agreement replacing those of 1826 and 1882 denounced on Feb. 12 by France. This denunciation was the consequence of disagreement with Great Britain over the question of French restrictions upon British goods. The proposed new agreement is to cover all trade relations, including those of the most-favored-nation arrangement (giving each signatory as good terms as those granted to any other nation).

Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, heads the British representatives.

'Git Along, Li'l Doggie,' Doesn't Convince Hound

WASHINGTON, Conn., March 13 (AP)—A 25-mile ride in the dark fails to upset the sense of direction of Mr. H. Lincoln Fenn's hound dog.

The dog had "adopted" the Fenns, and after two months of searching for the rightful owner, Mr. Fenn gave the animal to a friend, a Mr. Myers, of Sandy Hook, who took the dog home before daylight one morning in the bottom of the rear part of his car.

At 11:30 a. m. the same day there was a scratching at the Fenn door, 25 miles from Mr. Myers' home, and there was the dog, exhausted but happy.

Mexican Light Issue Settled

MEXICO, D. F., March 13 (By U. P.)—Electrical workers emerged victorious March 9 in a dispute with employers, and a dozen important cities were assured of continued light and power. The Labor Department announced that the dispute involving plants of the Electric Bond and Share Co. was satisfactorily settled, with employers signing collective labor contracts, the issue involved. Workers will also get a wage increase.

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Foretaste of Spring
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Dolls Level World Barriers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World
Little Mitsuko Hori Sings a Lullaby

Japanese Women Exhibit Dolls At California Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Recent visitors to International House of the University of California were treated to a bit of the flavor of old Japan. The occasion was a doll festival tea given by the Japanese Women's Club of the university, for the purpose of raising funds for the building of a clubhouse.

To lend color to the affair, club members attired themselves in the costume of their native land, and greeted visitors at the entrance to International House. The bright-hued kimonos of these coeds vied in color with the blossoms of nearby trees, which were unfolding their buds to the benign influence of an early spring.

Inside, in the auditorium, typical Japanese doll sets, representing the old and new Japan, were on display. The set which drew the attention of Occidental visitors was that of the court of Japan, with emperor and empress, three ladies in waiting, and five musicians.

Besides the doll display, the affair was marked by a program of dances and music. The Japanese Women's Club was organized in 1928, and now has 60 members. Miss Noriko Ikeda is president.

Montana Produce Decreases

The number of trucks bringing produce into Montana in 1933 was estimated at 25 per cent below that of 1932, a decrease attributed to closer inspection.

Brazil Plans to Cut 50% Off Farm Debts

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 13 (By U. P.)—A measure designed to revive rural life and ease the burden of agricultural debt was established by presidential decree here March 10.

The edict sets up a "Chamber of Economic Readjustment" under which all agricultural debts contracted before June 30, 1933, will be reduced 50 per cent, in order to "bring the real abolition of agricultural slavery and revive rural life."

Banks and others holding mortgages and notes will be recompensed by the Government through 6 per cent, 30-year bonds issuable up to a total of 500,000 contos. Farmers may pay half their debts in such bonds if they desire. The decree affects especially the states of Sao Paulo, Minas Geraes, Rio Grande Sul and other agricultural sections.

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Skives Whirring In Dutch Diamond Trade Once More

Coöperation by All Concerned Brings About Happy Result

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Permanent jobs and satisfactory wages for 2500 diamond cutters have resulted from a reorganization scheme in the Amsterdam diamond industry which in one stroke has abolished two-thirds of the long-standing unemployment in this line of activity. The skives, or diamond wheels, have been set whirring again and it is expected that the city will soon regain a large proportion of its former prosperity as trading center for the sparkling stones.

The new plan is regarded as a good example of coöperation between employers, employees, the state and municipal authorities, as a result of which a huge combine has been formed for the purchase, cutting and sale of diamonds. Competition is thus eliminated. For the time being the capital of the concern amounts to 6,000,000 florins (about $4,000,000).

The whole diamond trade here has been virtually concentrated in one enterprise, the authorities lending a helping hand through a gradually decreasing subsidy for wages, which otherwise would have to have been paid as the state's share in jobless relief.

Cycle Fad Hits Florida

Bicycle riding has become such a fad with winter tourists in Miami, Fla., that local dealers can't keep enough cycles on hand to supply the demand.

Mrs. Roosevelt Leads Puerto Rico Merry Chase on Factory Tour

Strenuous Trip Takes On General Appearances of Triumphal Procession; She Sees Labor Ground Down by Low Pay for Handwork

SAN GERMAN, Puerto Rico, March 13 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt set a breathless pace for her companions again today in a tour of the Puerto Rico needlework district.

An 8 a. m. start from San German, where she spent the night; a picnic lunch by a roadside; a considerable pause at Ponce; a 5 o'clock reception at San Juan—these were mere high spots on the day's full program.

The wife of the President of the United States, heralded by Spanish criers, headed what had the appearance of a triumphal procession through Arecibo and other points yesterday. Enthusiastic throngs hailed her everywhere. A group of ruralites barred a mountain pass until they could reach Mrs. Roosevelt's automobile and present wild lilies.

"Why should they—the poor lambs?" she remarked, when a group of shy but curious children answered a question by saying they had never heard the name "Roosevelt."

While Mrs. Roosevelt was visiting a factory, an automobile dealer bolted in.

"I knew your father, Teddy," he expostulated. "I helped build the Panama Canal."

Mrs. Roosevelt corrected him, smiling.

"My uncle," she said.

One little seamstress told Mrs. Roosevelt she got 60 cents a dozen for nightgowns and can do only one a day. For appliqué handkerchiefs, with hand-rolled hems, she said she got 10 cents a dozen, and they sell in the United States for 50 cents each.

Mrs. Roosevelt was particularly interested in the work done by 200 persons in a light and sanitary factory, which was pointed out to her as an excellent example of the successful use of the shop system in contrast to unregulated and unsanitary home work.

Methodists Declare Liquor Is Still Evil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 13—Despite governmental sanction, alcohol is an evil and total abstinence the watchword of the church, the report of the temperance commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church stated here last week at the 147th annual conference of that body.

The federation of all prohibition forces in one united effort to defeat the liquor traffic was urged by Dr. Gladstone Holm, who presented the report, while the strengthening of the church's effort to inculcate the tenets of temperance was held to be a necessity in this fight against evil forces.

"The indorsement of the liquor traffic business by the Government at Washington must not blind us to the fact that alcohol is still the enemy of mankind," the report stated. "The new liquor policy has laid a greater urgency upon the church in the necessity of warning our young against the perils of inebriety. Total abstinence is still our watchword."

GOVERNOR BOWDOIN, *from the balcony of the State House on King Street (now State), reviews the militia, which he and other men of property in Boston personally financed during the stormy days of "Shay's Rebellion" in 1786.*

JAMES BOWDOIN
Twice Governor of the Commonwealth and First President of the Massachusetts Bank

IN 1784, a charter having been granted by the General Court for the Massachusetts Bank, its stockholders gave careful consideration to the selection of the bank's first president. In their own words, Mr. James Bowdoin was chosen "as the person most likely to give them credit and assure the world of their honor and stability."

Patriot, scientist, philosopher, Fellow of Harvard and Governor of the Commonwealth, it was this same James Bowdoin who had been chosen to head the list of Massachusetts delegates to the Continental Congress. Held at home by illness, he relinquished his place as the first signer of the Declaration of Independence to John Hancock.

The same determination to be useful and helpful which we observe in the activities of the first president of our ancestor bank is carried out today in the wide range of activities of The First National Bank of Boston.

Through our departments for checking and savings accounts, safe deposit service and foreign transactions, we place every facility of modern banking within convenient reach of this entire community.

The FIRST
NATIONAL BANK *of*
BOSTON
150th Anniversary
1784 * 1934

Unified Police Stirs Mayors To Strong Protest

Municipalities Slow to Relinquish Control in Massachusetts

The most exciting legislative battle of the session is expected to swirl around the new Committee for Public Safety's bill for a coördinated state police force. To pass this measure Massachusetts must snap the iron bonds of custom.

Governor Ely announced this afternoon that he will personally appear before a joint convention of the Legislature tomorrow at 2 o'clock to deliver a message on the crime situation and to recommend legislation for the coördination of the police forces of the State.

This was the consensus of legislators interviewed at the State House today as they examined provisions of the measure which was submitted to Governor Ely yesterday. They recognized that it is drastic in the extreme, and while it seems to fill the needs of the moment the local police forces and many municipalities are not going to relinquish police control so thoroughly without a bitter struggle.

It is obvious that some mayors, as well as many police chiefs, will oppose the measure on the grounds that it violates home rule.

Mayor Fred J. Manning of Lynn last night registered his opposition to the bill, declaring it to be an unwarranted invasion of local jurisdiction.

At the hearing yesterday before the joint judiciary committee, Mr. Martin H. King, superintendent of the Boston police, and Police Chief A. F. Bullock of Arlington, representing the Massachusetts Police Chiefs' Association, supported an alternative measure calling for an advisory council with mere power to recommend uniform police practices.

This measure, introduced by Attorney-General Joseph B. Warner, will apparently represent the police chiefs' counter-proposal. Mr. King and Mr. Bullock urged an amendment that would repose final power over the council in the hands of the police chiefs.

Mr. King declared the clamor of the people for a unified state police to be the result of public hysteria. Police control must be retained, he said, in the hands of experienced police officers. Mr. Bullock said the advisory council plus legislative action requiring uniform standards of equipment would adequately improve the enforcement machinery.

United States Acts To Identify Insull

ATHENS, March 13 (AP)—The United States Consulate today issued a travel document for Samuel Insull Sr., Chicago fugitive, establishing his identity. The document was proved airports are concerned—is being helped up the ladder through forwarded to the Foreign Office immediately.

American officials said it had been issued at the suggestion of Greece under permission of the United States Government at Washington for facilitation of visés. With this travel document in possession of the Foreign Ministry, the responsibility of obtaining visés to permit Insull to travel in other countries now rests directly with Greece, it was stated.

The reason for this procedure was not made public, but it was assumed that Insull, battling against the Greek Government order that he must leave the country on or before Thursday, may have refused to pay for the visés necessary before he can travel. Still there was no authenticated suggestion as to where he would go or how.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

SHUBERT—"Annina," Rudolph Friml's new operetta with Maria Jeritza and a new dancer, Paul Haakon. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S—"It Happened One Night," Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable in an amusing and at times thrilling entertainment. Miss Colbert dives from her father's yacht into plenty of trouble—and Mr. Gable, as a newspaper reporter, does his rather scornful best to extricate her. 10 a. m., 12:30, 2:45, 5, 7:20, 9:40.

FINE ARTS—"The Passion of Joan of Arc," a French film with Marie Falconetti in the role of Joan, and "The Private Secretary," a tuneful German production. 1, 3:35, 6:12, 8:50.

ORPHEUM—Anna Steh, Russian actress, in "Nana." Vaudeville. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40.

STATE—Spencer Tracy and Jack Oakie in "Looking for Trouble." Charley Chase comedy. 1, 3:10, 5:25, 7:40, 9:55.

METROPOLITAN — Fredric March in "Death Takes a Holiday," with Evelyn Venable and Sir Guy Standing. On the stage "Carnival Capers." 11:15 a. m., 2:05, 4:51, 7:49, 10:37.

UPTOWN — Fredric March in "All of Me," with Miriam Hopkins. Also the Piccoli marionettes and Lillian Harvey in "I Am Suzanne." 1, 4:06, 7:10, 10:15.

BOSTON—Gene Raymond and Frances Dee in a story of debutantes, "Coming Out Party." A group of entertainers from the world's fair. 10:32 a. m., 1:39, 5:04, 7:45, 10:43.

SCOLLAY—"Six of a Kind," with W. C. Fields, Alison Skipworth, Gracie Allen, George Burns and other experts at comedy. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:30.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Baffin," a study of Australian bird life; Pop-Eye cartoon; "Motorcycle Mania"; "Madeira"; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Bruins vs. Ottawa. 8:30.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL—Open house concert by Amelia Tataronis, soprano. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Other Events

JOHN CLAIR MINOT—Lecture on "What America Is Reading Today." Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street. 7:45.

EAST BOSTON CIVIC THEATER—Pantomime, "Hither and Thither." Program also includes musical solos and community singing. Williams Municipal Building, Shawmut Avenue and Brookline Street. Admission free. 8.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE — Address by Leifur Magnusson of the International Labor Organization, Washington, on "After Mass Immigration—What?" 190 Beacon Street. 8.

TOMORROW

Music

MORNING MUSICALE—Yehudi Menuhin, violinist. Hotel Statler. 10:15 a. m.

Other Events

BERLITZ SCHOOL — Free lecture in French, "The Private Life of Napoleon I." Film, "Rogers in Paris." 140 Newbury Street. 4.

ART APPRECIATION COURSE — Free lecture on "Prints," by Laura Dudley of Fogg Art Museum. In Burroughs Hall, 10 Somerset Street. Tickets at Public Libraries. 3.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "American Paintings," by Miss Adlow. 11 a. m.

EMERGENCY CAMPAIGN CARNIVAL—Entertainments and spectacles of every description. Boston Garden, 2 to 2 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM — "Our Reptile Friends," lecture at 11 a. m. and 2.

ROTARY CLUB—Talk, "Important Recent Discoveries through Modern Chemistry," by Gustavus J. Esselen. Hotel Statler, 12:15.

ASS'N OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN—Dr. Louis Camazmain speaks on "The Responsibility of Women in the Cause of Peace." College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue. 3.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Mrs. Bryan S. Perman speaks on "The Perennial Border," in her garden lecture series. 10:30 a. m.

FLOWER SHOW—Sylvan delis, old oaken buckets, summery gardens, lawns and flowers of all descriptions, moved inside the Mechanics Building for this week. 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Garden Round-Up Planned for 1934 Emergency Funds

Plenty of Variety Listed in Big Effort of 110 Agencies

Rounding up the Emergency Campaign of 1934 the Boston Garden will hold high carnival Wednesday, from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 2 the next morning.

Fudge and roller-skating; golf and a live, white turkey; merry-go-rounds and spaghetti; Chinese jugglers and doughnuts; furniture, dolls and puppies, will be only a few of the delights to be offered by the 110 agencies participating in this tremendous charitable enterprise.

The Camp Fire Girls will be gypsies; debutantes will shine shoes; a cartoonist will do his worst to caricature anyone who desires. Society matrons will be Oriental peddlers of sweets, doughnut cooks and wafflers. And at 3:45 a charming tableau of the "Little Women" girls—Beth, Jo, Meg and Amy, in the very costumes which the Alcott sisters, their Concord originals, wore, will precede one of the biggest shows Boston has ever seen. A parade of the latest Parisian styles lent by seven of the city's leading modistes, two fur shops and an exclusive men's clothier, will be staged. From 2 until 4 beautiful local girls and Harvard students will serve as models, under the direction of Mrs. A. L. West Movius, chairman of the Fashion Show Committee. There will be lively music played by an orchestra of 35 pieces.

Miss Margaret Curtis, three times winner of the national crown and holder five times of the Massachusetts championship, will assist in managing the indoor golf booth, where patrons may putt against their local champions.

Mrs. George W. Wightman and Miss Sarah Palfrey, favorites on the courts, will represent the tennis world at a ping-pong booth, where they will be ready to be challenged by onyone who desires.

Mrs. Horace S. Frazer, whose untiring work as chairman of publicity has won much commendation throughout the campaign, will be cashier in the hot-dog booth of the Girl Scouts.

Later Trial Date Is Still Hoped For By Millen Defense

Defense attorneys in the trial of Irving and Murton Millen and Abraham Faber refused today to accept as final Judge Nelson W. Brown's denial of a motion to extend the date of the trial beyond March 26. Mr. William R. Scharton Faber's attorney, announced he would see Judge Brown at Dedham late today, and urge him to reconsider his action in view of the impossibility of preparing the defense case in two weeks.

Mr. Dewing specifically denied to The Christian Science Monitor today he had barred Mr. Albert R. MacKusick, Millen attorney, from the jail. It doubtless was on the basis of this rumor than reports of Mr. MacKusick's forced withdrawal from the case originated. Mr. MacKusick himself said he still considered himself counsel for the Millen brothers.

Mr. Scharton had sought to arrange a postponement on the ground that the date had been set illegally before arraignment. He was informed by the Superior Court clerk that the records showed no trial date having been set before the arraignment last Saturday. Unless Judge Brown changes his decision the trial of the three men charged with the murder of two policemen in the holdup of the Needham Trust Company will begin on March 26.

The defense today announced it would seek separate trials for each of the young men.

Norma Millen, wife of Murton, will not take the stand as a government witness, it was definitely announced today by the Dedham County prosecutor, Mr. Edmund R. Dewing. Mr. Dewing declares that he has a "complete case" against the men without Mrs. Millen's testimony.

Examination to determine the sanity of the three defendants continued today. Mr. George Stanley Harvey, former district attorney of Middlesex County, who entered the case last Saturday to aid in the defense of the Millen brothers, announced yesterday that "under the circumstances" he found it necessary to withdraw. No reason for his sudden shift was given.

CWA Workers Strike Over Wage Cut in Utica

UTICA, N. Y., March 12 (AP)—Two thousand CWA workers, according to their own estimate, went on a strike here today in protest against a reduction from 50 to 40 cents an hour for labor.

All projects of CWA in the city, on which 2500 were employed, were at a standstill as the strikers marched to CWA headquarters.

Prominent Women Help Emergency Campaign

Left—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Right—© Bachrach

In Boston Garden Carnival

Left: Two "Little Women" Step Out of the Past—Otherwise (Left to Right) Mrs. Richard Ely, Daughter-in-Law of the Governor, and Mrs. Edward S. Stimpson. They'll Show the Contrast in Styles. Right: Mrs. A. L. West Movius, Who Has Charge of the Fashion Show.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	Music Box: solo-	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	ist; chorus.....	popular program.	Dictators Orch.....
5:30	The Singing Lady.....	Nursery Rhymes...	"Jack Armstrong".	Correct English....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	The Tattered Man.	Local dance music.	CBS vocal trio....
6:00	NBC dance music.....	Evening Tattler....	Reports; news.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	"Joe and Bateese"...	"Gene and Glenn"	Merry-Go-Round,	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports.....	Musical programs..	vocal program....	Dramatic sketch..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Souvenirs; music..	Local dance music.	"Little Italy".....
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Talk; music.....	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news.....
7:15	"Social Problems in	"Billy Bachelor"...	Just Plain Bill...	Local dance music.
7:30	New York City".....	After Dinner Revue	Sea story.....	Socialist talk.....
7:45	Becker dog story.....	The Goldbergs.....	Boake Carter, news	N. E. Council talk..
8:00	Crime clues: serial	Leo Reisman's Or-	Jack Little; orch...	Bay State Broad-
8:15	mystery story.....	chestra; soloist..	The Guardsmen...	casting and Mu-
8:30	NBC talk series.....	Wayne King and	Voice of Experience	sicians' Local No.
8:45	"20th Century Ideas"	his orchestra.....	Paige's Orchestra..	9 Concert Orch...
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	Philadelphia Orch.	Master of Mystery
9:15	with Edgar Guest....	his orchestra.....	Ruth Etting; orch.	sketch.....
9:30	Eddy Duchin and his	Ed Wynn; quartet;	Minneapolis Sym-	"Local dance music.
9:45	orchestra.....	Voorhees's Orch..	phony Orchestra..	Reports; news.....
10:00	Frank Buck; Gladys	Cruise of the Seth	Casa Loma Orch.;	Ted Hansen and
10:15	Swarthout; orch....	Parker; sketch...	Stoopnagle-Budd..	his orchestra.....
10:30	Talk, "War on Crime"	Madame Sylvia.....	Camera Man talk.	Harlem Serenade:
10:45	Local dance music...	NBC speaker.....	Sports: reports....	soloists; orch.....
11:00	Reports; sports.....	Forecasts;	Morey Yankee News Serv-	CBS soloist; orch..
11:15	News; Poet Prince....	Pearl's Orchestra.	ice; time.....	Local dance music.
11:30	"Hickory Nuts," cow-	Paul Whiteman &	CBS dance music.	Hugh Conner and
11:45	boy band.....	his orchestra.....	CBS dance music.	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News." Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:15 WNAC, Interview of Norma Shearer; sketch, Norma Shearer and Herbert Marshall, based on recent picture; Raymond Paige's Orchestra.
2:00 WEEI, "Romance of Chinese Music," recital by Chinese soloists.
2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: William B. Weeks, former Mayor of Everett.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Legend of the Wooden Horse.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album": half hour of recordings.
2:45 WBZ, "Words and Music": Sara Ann McCabe, soprano; narrator.
3:15 WAAB, Music Lovers Club chorus; soloists and pianist.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review. Frank Gannett, publisher, speaker; music.
3:30 WAAB, "Kindergarten Education," School Committee talk.
4:00 WNAC, "Musical Album of Popular Classics," concert orchestra.
4:45 WEEI, "Folk Music of the South," by native untrained musicians.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, Westminster Choir, Dr. John Finley Williamson, director.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "Fire! Fire! Fire!" Commissioner Edward McLaughlin of Boston.
8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, 20,000 Years in Sing Sing; dramatic sketch.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, tenor. William Daly's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Fred Allen's Revue: players; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Ted Fiorito's Orchestra; Dick Powell; soloists; trio.
10:30 WBZ, Eventide Singers, hymns by mixed chorus.
10:30 WEEI, Silver anniversary banquet program of New York County Lawyers' Association; Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings, speaker.
10:45 WAAB, Andre Kostelanetz Presents: vocal soloists; mixed chorus; orchestra.

Texas Masons Start 24-Page Magazine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas—The first official state publication of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State of Texas since 1873 has made its appearance with a 24-page magazine.

It is published by the Texas Grand Lodge of Masonry for educational purposes, in Texas, and on the cover page are pictures of Sam Houston, Stephen F. Austin and Anson Jones, historical figures in Texas, and men responsible for the introduction of Masonry here.

In 1835, Anson Jones with five brother Masons organized the first Blue Lodge of Masonry under the branches of an old oak tree near Brazoria, and today the sturdy old oak tree is alluded to and known as emblematic in its Masonic history, as it has been well preserved and given best of care by Masonic bodies.

Chicago Fair Encore Advanced Six Days

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 13—Moving up its opening date six days, a Century of Progress Exposition will reopen on May 26, instead of June 1 as previously planned, it was announced today.

This change has been made, officials declared, to have the exposition under way in time for Decoration Day, when Chicago is usually filled with out-of-town visitors.

Sale of liquor within the fair grounds will be strictly regulated, and no bars or saloons allowed, it was announced. Sale of liquor is to be restricted exclusively to restaurants. Liquor dealers may exhibit their products but they will not be permitted to make sales, take orders for bulk liquor, or offer liquor samples. The fair is reported to have declined the application of a large distillery for exhibit space because permission was asked to give samples of whisky.

Blues Whistled Away By San Antonio's CWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Chalk up another innovation for the CWA—it is responsible for free classes in whistling here.

And, someone questions, why shouldn't promotion of whistling be quite appropriate in the recovery program? The art of whistling has traditionally been credited with courage inspiring propensities. At any rate, Mr. Ray Becker, who can imitate 48 birds, has inaugurated classes in whistling at Witte Museum here. These CWA-supported classes are open to young and old.

Flower Show Gives Spring Atmosphere To Wintry Boston

"It's been a tough winter and I'm hungry for a touch of spring," one man told his wife yesterday as the couple joined the procession of Bostonians headed for the sixty-third annual flower show of Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Official count of those who passed through the doors between 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and 10 o'clock at night and found spring was placed at nearly 13,000, the largest crowd ever to attend a Boston flower show on one day. Perhaps most of these were also "just hungry for spring." At least the evidence presented at Mechanics Building yesterday justifies this assumption.

Gardens of every type, from formal Hellenic studies in black and white and collections of orchids to small terrariums and potted geraniums exhibited by Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, are there to form a glorious panoply of riotous color over bare wood, cement and steel, a growing mass of living beauty.

Several hundred men and women, members of garden clubs, owners of large estates, florists, gardeners, bird lovers, pent house dwellers, landscape architects and laborers have worked for several months preparing for this week's show. The small prizes they will receive scarcely pay for the necessary floodlighting. Yet this years exhibits are outstanding in merit.

All have given something to the success of the endeavor and none were turned away no matter how small the gift. After the show is over and the gate receipts counted, the money received will go toward providing free flower shows all through the coming year in Horticultural Hall.

Airports Constructed By CWA in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 13—"Maine—now in forty-fifth place among the states so far as construction under way on two separate chains of airports," says Capt. Harry M. Jones, airport adviser for the Maine CWA.

These dual aerial routes, one traversing the central part of the State from York northward to Houlton and Caribou, the other cutting along the coast from Wells eastward to Bar Harbor and Calais, are the major features of the state aviation program and mark the first attempt to coördinate state and municipal interests with a federal system.

A safety factor has been introduced into the program so that a flier anywhere over Maine never would be more than 15 or 20 miles distant from a landing field. In addition to touching the larger cities, the trunk air lines will thus be dotted eventually with intermediate or stop-over stations, from 25 to 30 miles apart.

Town Vetoes Liquor by Glass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PILOT GROVE, Mo., March 13—This town, the first community in Missouri to hold a special election under the recently enacted state liquor-control statute, voted against sale of intoxicating liquor by the drink. The dry majority, in excess of a 4-to-1 ratio, was obtained without organized activity. Pilot Grove sentiment is regarded as typical of agricultural Missouri.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Threatening and warmer tonight, with lowest temperature in the middle or upper 30's; Wednesday probably light rain; colder late Wednesday; moderate to fresh southwest to northwest winds.

Maine: Cloudy and warmer; light snow in north portion tonight; Wednesday cloudy; light rain in south portion and rain or snow in north portion; colder in extreme west portion.

New Hampshire: Cloudy and warmer; snow flurries in north portion tonight. Wednesday cloudy, probably light rain in south portion and rain, changing to snow flurries in north portion; colder.

Vermont: Cloudy, probably light rain tonight, changing to snow flurries Wednesday; warmer tonight; colder Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably light rain Wednesday; warmer tonight, colder Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest winds over north portion and fresh to strong southwest winds over south portion, shifting to northwest by Wednesday night; mostly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday; probably light rain Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	31	New Orleans	54	64
Bermuda	60	68	New York	34	34
Chicago	44	52	Norfolk, Va.	36	40
Denver	40	66	Philadelphia	32	34
Helena, Mont.	30	64	St. Louis	48	62
Jacksonville	46	52	St. Paul	42	62
Kansas City	52	72	San Francisco	54	62
Los Angeles	54	78	Washington	34	40
Miami, Fla.	56	68			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 14.
B—Maximum March 13.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 9:44 p. m., Wednesday 10:06 a. m.
Height of tides 10 feet, 10.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:17 p. m.

Boston Snapshots

Going Up—Last summer, after other preliminary journeys, a group of young mountain climbers almost reached the summit of Mt. Crillon, in Alaska. One of them, H. Bradford Washburn Jr., with the aid of great numbers of colored slides and a good many feet of film, told the Appalachian Mountain Club about the adventure last night in crowded Huntington Hall.

For about an hour and a half his audience struggled with him through slush and snow, over deeply rifted glaciers, through dangerous cornices, into fogs and out of them—to the upper plateau. Sighs of relief echoed through the hall each time weary backs were relieved of their 90-pound packs.

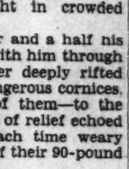
Then for a few brief minutes Mr. Washburn's listeners joined in the vicarious thrill of a speedy descent on skis—as the party covered in a matter of minutes ground which had occupied them long and tedious hours on the way up.

An interesting feature of the climb was that even at the height of 10,000 feet and more, the party was still so near the Pacific Ocean that with the telescope of the theodolite they could read the names of ships at sea. Many of the slides showed glimpses of the water between the masses of clouds surrounding the lower slopes of the range.

According to the lecturer, Alaska is not as far off as most people think. By taking the Canadian Pacific train, followed by the regular Alaskan steamship and a plane of the Alaska airways, they reached their base in six days after leaving the North Station.

New Color in Sky—All through the winter the big sign on top of the Parker House has been a cold green. Last week as sprin seemed to hover near by, we glanced up from the Common one night and saw that it turned red as far as the top half of the letter K. Now we notice that the transformation is complete. The whole sign glows warm red.

"Little America"—As the signs of snow were seen the other night, one resident of T Wharf placed his car in what was then a sheltered corner. He retired, secure in the thought that it was well protected for night. The wind changed. Then snow descended—and drifted. When he stepped out to drive to work next morning, he saw the top of the vehicle above a small mountain. In the snow someone had planted a small flag which fluttered over the inscription, "Little America."



Milestone—"Boston 8 Miles 1734 A. D."—says one side of an old milestone at the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Garden Street, in Cambridge. The other side bears the legend "Cambridge New Bridge 2¼ Miles 1794." We wonder how many people passing the iron fence which protects the stone have noticed it—and if any of them can tell us what the "A I" stands for on the Boston side?

Isolated Ice Box—"Well, that's finished! Now for supper!" A member of the Monitor's editorial staff looked with satisfaction at the shiny floor of his kitchen, which he had just varnished. During the work he had acquired quite a healthy appetite. Fortunately there were plenty of good things to eat in the refrigerator. But suddenly he realized that between all these choice morsels lay the newly varnished floor.

A consultation was held. Light chairs were produced, and by standing on one while moving another ahead, the refrigerator was approached cautiously. Later the back door was locked by the same method.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 1)

political ticket in the field for the Democrats to vote for. He dotes on racial balances.

That's why the political signpost's finger continues to point to the protesting Mr. Ely. He's become an habitual protestant and that enhances his value to Senator Walsh.

Dave is pacific; he is always smooth and quiet in politics.

Joe Ely is a stormy, protesting petrel in politics.

His political birth was during a thunderstorm of his own pre-nascent creating.

Okeh, J. R.

Undoubtedly this combination would suit our Crown Prince, Jimmie Roosevelt. His royal ukase or sanction or something would be cheerfully forthcoming. Perhaps he's already hinted such a thing. If he's as smart as he's been touted to be, it's probable he has.

Then comes the quid pro quo for Joseph Buell Ely.

In two years he'd have done his duty and served his term as Governor and be ready to step right into the shoes which the Junior Senator wears but many, many think does not fill when other Massachusetts Junior Senators are recalled.

I'll wager a nice little cookie that this regard for political merit and political protesting has already been dangled in front of Joseph B. Ely's keen blue eyes.

That's all this time.

Yours, etc., et cetera. . . .

R. J.

Willis J. Abbot to Lecture On World News at Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13—"Provocative International News" will be the subject of the lecture to be delivered by Mr. Willis J. Abbot at Yale University in the auditorium of the Sterling Law Buildings tonight. The university is bringing Mr. Abbot to New Haven to speak under the auspices of the Block Foundation, which was established to promote a better understanding of the press as a political force and its relation to the public.

Mr. Abbot will discuss the rôle played by foreign correspondents in international relations through their selection of news to be cabled to their respective countries. He also will discuss the question of whether press censorship would be an aid to better international relations, a topic of particular interest at this time, when virtually all newspapers on the European continent are subject to governmental supervision.

The substance of Mr. Abbot's lecture will appear in three installments in his department in the Monitor, "Watching the World Go By," beginning Wednesday, March 14.

Bible Read Through In 69 Hours, 17 Minutes

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—It takes just 69 hours and 17 minutes to read the Bible out loud from beginning to end. This record was established in a Bible reading completed at Zion City, a suburban town, where the congregation of the Christian Assembly Church took turns in the oral reading of the Scriptures through a microphone.

The contest attracted much attention and that was just what its sponsor, the Rev. Finis J. Dake, had hoped. His object, he said, was to remind thousands what the Bible held for them. The reading was done in relays, without breaks, 20 people participating. Crowds gathered in the church to hear it and many stood at the loudspeaker outside.

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Premiers Meet in Rome To Discuss Mussolini Project For Austro-Hungary Accord

France Not Unfavorable to Duce's Plan for Austro-Hungarian Accord—Attitude of Germany and Little Entente Doubtful

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ROME, March 13—Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, Austrian Chancellor, arrives here today, Mr. Julius de Gömbös, Hungarian Premier, is already here for the much-heralded conference on Signor Mussolini's ambitious scheme to solve the hard problem of Austria's independence by means of a general economic settlement between Italy, Austria and Hungary.

The talks begin tomorrow. Political considerations undoubtedly play a great part, but the immediate object is strictly economic. It is hoped to give a lengthy breathing space to Austria and Hungary, enabling them to redress their economic difficulties and so pave the way to economic restoration of all Danubian states.

The projected Italo-Austrian-Hungarian understanding, it is strongly emphasized here, is not meant to be a bloc to offset the Little Entente, nor is it in any way similar to the recently concluded Balkan pact. It is described here merely as a regional agreement, restricted for the time being to three powers, but open to adherence of both Germany and the Little Entente.

The Italian plan is not an end, but a beginning, and is based on the Italian memorandum of last October, and on the findings of the Stresa conference of 1932. Thus it is concerned with proposals for preferential treatment for each other's agricultural and industrial products by all Danubian countries and with providing an outlet for Austria and Hungary to the sea through Trieste and Fiume.

Although Germany and the Little Entente still seem rather mistrustful of the Italian plan, it is not unfavorably looked upon by France.

According to an inspired article published in yesterday's Giornale d'Italia, negotiations between Signor Mussolini, Dr. Dollfuss and Mr. de Gömbös will be based on the following three fundamental points of Italian policy: firstly, full right of Austria and Hungary to political independence; secondly, the necessity of establishing conditions which will enable them to defend this independence; thirdly, the necessity of collaboration between the three countries being primarily organized by Italy, in view of the inactivity shown by the other interested parties.

The plan, to be fully successful, involves winning over the Little Entente. Despite obvious difficulties, the Quirinal evidently hopes that, provided assurance is given that Italy is not seeking monopoly in central Europe, it will be possible to reach an economic understanding that will be the prelude to a long period of peace and economic tranquillity in the Danubian area.

Premiers' Conference Expected to Lead To New Danubian Order

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, March 13—Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, Chancellor, has left for Rome, where the Prime Minister of Hungary has already arrived and, according to prevailing opinion here, this coming together of Signor Mussolini, Dr. Dollfuss and Mr. de Gömbös may lead to better relations among all Danubian states.

Responsible statesmen here, as well as leading daily papers, have been careful to point out that no grand plans are under consideration, no new middle European bloc is anticipated, no sweeping results of any kind are to be expected, although it is certain that attempts will be made to bring Austria, Hungary and Italy closer together, both economically and politically, thereby fortifying Austria's independence.

The Austrian Government has stressed the fact that this closer cooperation among these three countries does not exclude other states, but, on the contrary, is designed to serve as a beginning to better relations among all Danubian lands. As proof of this, Dr. Dollfuss told the Monitor that at the same time that he is in Rome, another Austrian representative will be in Praha (Prague) discussing the question of better trade relations with Czechoslovakia. Government spokesmen, both here and at Budapest, have repeatedly asserted that no customs union of any sort is anticipated, and that the aim of the conference is to work out specific methods whereby commerce between Austria, Hungary and Italy may be improved.

It is certain, however, that political as well as economic discussions will take place and several European capitals fear that the question of restoration of the Hapsburgs may be considered. How this question would be viewed in Yugoslavia was definitely stated by Mr. Bosko Yevtitch, Foreign Minister, yesterday.

Dr. Eduard Beneš, Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, has just made an equally emphatic declaration against restoration of the Hapsburgs, while the uncompromising attitude of Germany to this plan is well known.

However, not only is the Hungarian Government strongly opposed to the return of the Hapsburgs, but Dr. Dollfuss, Major Emil Fey and Prince Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg, the ruling Austrian triumvirate, have all declared that the question of restoration of the monarchy in Austria is not an order of the day in the forthcoming Rome deliberations.

All that statesmen here and at Budapest profess to expect from the Rome meeting is; firstly, a number of small specific trade advantages leading to wider trade agreements among all central European states, and secondly, fortification of the position of Austria, Hungary and Italy in relation to Germany and the Little Entente.

It can be definitely stated, furthermore, that the initiators of the meeting hope to be able to take measures which will weaken the Little Entente's opposition to treaty revision.

Exile Criminals From Urban Life, O'Ryan Suggests

New York Police Head Would Return to Ancient Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—A "Commission of Ostracism" with power to exile public enemies from their urban thriving grounds is recommended for New York City by Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, police commissioner, as a possible effective measure to put down crime.

General O'Ryan said his proposal was patterned after the old Greek and Roman custom, which inspired some of the world's great literature and drama—Shakespeare's "Coriolanus," for instance. He broached it in a speech at the annual dinner of the Ohio Society of New York last night.

New York's police head estimated the number of habitual criminals here at a 10,000 minimum. Such men appear daily in the police line-up, he said, and must be dismissed for lack of proper evidence or by reason of other inadequacies of the present laws. The situation gave one the impression, he added, that "the criminal courts are made for the amusement of these fellows."

"I think I have got a solution provided it is constitutional," General O'Ryan continued. "The Greeks had a system of ostracism. Suppose that a statute were enacted providing that in first-class cities, such as New York and Buffalo, the Mayor was authorized to appoint a commission of ostracism!"

This body would have five members under the O'Ryan proposal, two of whom would be the commissioners of police and correction, with the other three appointees from an eligible list drawn up by persons without political influence. The commission would have the power to banish habitual offenders from the city for terms ranging from a numbers of years to life and the unauthorized return of the exile would lay him open to arrest as a felon.

General O'Ryan's suggestion, however, scarcely carried the implication of its classic precedent, since the individuals it would affect have not that high regard for their citizenship rights that the Greeks and Romans of antiquity possessed. The effectiveness of its latter day application, the commissioner held, would lie in forbidding them the field of their chief activity, thus automatically curbing their law-breaking.

"City criminals hate the country," General O'Ryan explained. "If they knew that once they become obviously habitual criminals they would be liable to banishment from the city and to imprisonment if they so much as set foot in it again, a substantial percentage of these fellows would call a halt on themselves."

General O'Ryan said the chief objection to the idea was that the criminals would certainly move out of the State, but he was of the belief, he added, that, if one state enacted such a law, others would follow, until the criminal soon would have no urban refuge left to him.

Ecuador Names Diplomats

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, March 13 (By U. P.)—Three diplomatic appointments were revealed yesterday. Señor Miguel Angel Icaza will become Minister to Venezuela, and Señor Victor Hugo Escala, Consul at Yokohama. The Council of State is expected to pass on the appointment of Señor Modesto Larrea Jijon as Minister to Chile today.

Fortune in Acacias Is on Exhibition at Philadelphia Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 13—The eleventh annual flower show of this city opened here yesterday with a magnificent display of flowers, shrubs and trees arranged to simulate one enormous formal garden whose green vistas all lead up to the façade of a house, partly visible through foliage and flower.

Planned as a unit for the first time, the flower show takes on the dignity and spaciousness which a large formal garden can achieve, while the individual attention to the smallest detail of the various exhibits, which are part of a continuous plan, brings the whole show to a high level of perfection of harmonious beauty.

Entering the building, a wide avenue of 40 feet high, pin-oak trees which rear their bare boughs against a 30 feet high evergreen hedge, leads the eye to the extreme end of the building where the house is located. This center aisle is arranged with great beds of pink azaleas, wide sweeps of green grass and flowering shrubs. Pink cherry trees, and flowering almonds, with tall dogwoods lending a feathery, lace effect, give height to the beds, and a large pool with a bronze figure centers the whole.

Outstanding in its beauty is the acacia exhibit of the Joseph E. Wideners, which this year occupies the side center of the building at the end of the middle aisle. Over 500 varieties of the acacia are represented here, composing the largest collection of this shrub in the world, and valued at more than $100,000.

Editor, From Quiet of Cape Cod, Directs Nine Magazines in Noisy Metropolis

It takes more than a few blizzards to dislodge a dyed-in-the-wool Cape Codder even if he is the editor of nearly a dozen magazines and even though the trains sometimes stop running and the telephone wires are waiting for a "trouble-shooter," and Mr. Fulton Oursler, editor of Liberty, sees himself as a real native.

He was persuaded to come out of retirement and tell the Advertising Club of Boston at its regular weekly luncheon today how to build a magazine. At Sandalwood, his Falmouth Cliffs home, he lives away from the metropolis with its hurrying mobs and fanfare of noise, directing the destinies of his publications by means of teletype.

Though only 40 years of age, Mr. Oursler's attainments form a list which stands for an enormous expenditure of energy. Since he left school at 13 he has climbed from cub reporter on a newspaper to the city desk, to critic and then editor, first of one magazine and today of nine.

In spare moments he writes novels—at least one a year—not to mention a number of short stories and a scenario or two for good measure. But his real delight is in his magic room. At Sandalwood he practices his hobby for providing magical entertainment for favored guests, and there, he has all the latest tricks of the trade. He can pull a rabbit out of a hat just as well as a professional and in addition demonstrates his ability as a ventriloquist with his faithful dummy "Ambrose."

Gold Eagle for Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt has been invested with the Gold Eagle of the Society of the Cincinnati by Dr. William S. Thomas, president of the New York State division. The President already was a member of the society, whose first president-general was George Washington.

Makes His Début

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Leopold III

Youthful King of the Belgians, As He Rode Into Brussels Alone, According to Custom, to Appear Before Parliament and Take the Oath as Successor to King Albert on Feb. 23.

Internal Revenue Sleuths Don Sherlock Holmes Caps for Hunt

Dishonest Evaders of Taxes Face Federal Grand Jury Indictments—Gangsters Are More Careful Than Indiscreet Business Men, Collector Says

Once again income tax collectors are dusting off their Sherlock Holmes caps, and with magnifying glasses and bloodhounds are out on the tax collecting scent trailing unpaid dollars. The "Ef you don't watch out" in this case is a federal grand jury indictment. Case One for the year has already been returned against a prominent Boston promoter for failure to pay the Government its share of a recent sporting contest.

Cases Two and Three are in the hands of the United States Attorney, Mr. Francis A. W. Ford. Willful withholding of returns or deliberate failure to pay taxes due are alleged.

"We've started a specific campaign against the would-be evader," Mr. Joseph P. Carney, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Massachusetts District, declared in an interview today. "And it's going to be no hit or miss proposition this year. We have so systematized our department that the evader stands little chance of success in his efforts to beat the federal tax law."

The gangster is not always the greatest problem of collectors of internal revenue, Mr. Carney revealed. He knows he is watched constantly by investigators of the department. As a result oftentimes he is not as much a risk as an indiscreet business man.

Gangsters Get Ultimatum

"So-called gangsters mean nothing to us at all in the collection of federal taxes," the Boston collector declared. "We get them for income and other Government taxes. We find some who fail to file returns or others who fail to file correctly. But we check their reports carefully and serve notice upon them that we are taking steps to prosecute. This ultimatum usually results in complete settlement with the Government, for the gangster fears, above all things, the federal courts."

But how does the Government know the income of the gangster who undoubtedly obtains much of his money illegally? And how does the collector know if his returns are correct?

Mr. Carney explains that he relies wholly upon the efficiency of his investigators to see that returns of not only gangsters but all others, coincide with the income of the filer given in his tax return.

Naturally, discrepancies are found but Mr. Carney believes that cases of actual fraud in filing federal taxes in Massachusetts are virtually negligible. This is substantiated in part by the fact that only three or four federal tax evading cases have come up in the State over a period of more than three years.

Such a low number of prosecutions is no reflection upon the ability of the Government agents to discover fraudulent tax returns. Rather, it shows the department's efficiency in keeping to a minimum court cases involving federal tax law violations.

But how is it possible to achieve such a record in the course of carrying out one of the most difficult of Government jobs?

"Vigilance," answers Mr. Carney. It is the watchword of the department, he says. The vigilantes are 100 internal revenue investigators, forever active in all parts of the State, checking and rechecking tax returns of the rich and poor alike.

Must Get Facts Secretly

The business of a Government tax investigator is indeed an odd one. Although he is not a "snooper" he must frequently obtain information secretly and without the knowledge of the person being investigated.

Nearly half of the investigators are lawyers, others are expert accountants, auditors and statisticians. Their duty is to establish themselves in various districts and become accepted, not as an investigator but as a member of the community.

A good investigator, Mr. Carney asserted, should know, directly or indirectly, every person in his district that files or should file a federal tax return. By glancing over returns, he usually can tell whether they are honest.

Investigators check not only income taxes, but admission receipt taxes, the new processing tax and many others, ranging from oil to cosmetic taxes.

Keep Dates of Entertainments

Collection of admission taxes is perhaps the most difficult. Government agents follow the daily papers for dates of various social events subject to taxation, with which perhaps they would not be familiar.

These affairs are checked often by attendance at the function by a Government agent. Later, the tax return is compared with facts obtained by the investigator. If there is a confliction, the assessment is made on the facts as the federal agent found them.

It is fair to say, Mr. Carney continues, that most of the discrepancies in federal tax returns are due to mistakes made unknowingly. Seventy-five per cent of the cases investigated are found to contain inadvertent errors rather than deliberate falsification.

Manitoba Adopts Clause Exempting From Vaccination

Adds to Growing Trend Away From Enforced Medication

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Full concession to opponents of compulsory vaccination and inoculation has been granted by an exemption clause written into the new Public Health Act passed by the Manitoba Legislature.

The act does not contain any compulsory vaccination or inoculation provisions, but it does empower the Provincial Government, under certain conditions, to make regulations providing for such medical action. Objectors are safeguarded by a clause which reads:

"A person or child or ward of a person who makes a statement in writing that he believes vaccination or inoculation for the prevention of disease is prejudical to health or that it is opposed to his religious beliefs and who furnishes the statement to the local health officer, shall be exempt from vaccination and inoculation."

Inasmuch as this new law will apply to adults as well as children, and covers both vaccination and inoculation, persons here regard it as evidencing the growing tendency away from compulsory medication and toward the recognition of the rights of individuals.

Vaccination Repeal Delayed

The long struggle to repeal certain features of the compulsory vaccination law seemed doomed to defeat as the committee on public health adversely reported the bill of Mr. John S. Codman, which would have modified the law.

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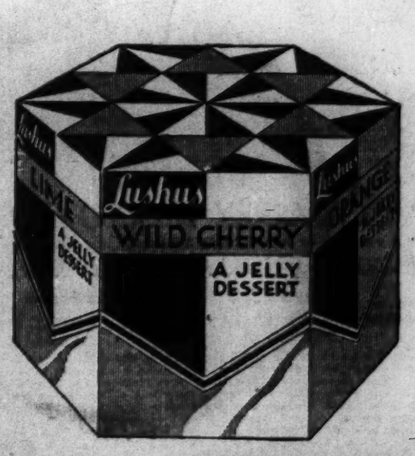

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JACOB'S CAVIAR PUFFS

Progress in Education

Modern Correction on a Farm

Boy Finds Good Citizenship Attractive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jefferson City, Mo.

"WE DON'T keep them here; they stay," says Superintendent John Thornberry of the Intermediate Reformatory, Algoa Farms, near here. "We don't even have keys to the building, because we don't need them. We treat the boys like human beings and give them a chance. You can't treat a boy like a whipped dog and develop in him the right mental attitude. If you treat him you embitter him and break his spirit. We look to the time a boy leaves here, for he must be prepared then to reënter society—the society which declared him a parasite and menace, took away his liberty and citizen clothing, and stamped upon him the stigma of a man who must live an anti-social existence."

Plans for Algoa Farms grew out of a movement initiated by the Missouri Welfare League about 20 years ago, but the Farms were not officially opened until March, 1932, when 15 boys were brought there. People of the State decided that a reformatory was needed to take care of the young felon who usually came out of prison worse than when he entered. The women of the State as a result, got representatives together whose efforts produced this new type of penal, or rather correctional, institution in Missouri.

700-Acre Farm

Boys between the ages of 17 and 25 are admitted on first conviction. There are about 700 acres in the farms which can be tended and cultivated entirely by the boys, although at present the group is too small for such a job.

In July, two years ago, work was begun on the building project. Now it is more than half finished with six dormitories, a powerhouse, and a main building which contains administrative offices, a kitchen, dining room, shoprooms, two schoolrooms, an auditorium, and a gymnasium.

On each floor of a dormitory there is a recreation and living room with a fireplace. Everything is done to make conditions as livable and homelike as possible.

For his first 30 days a boy is kept in a hold-over dormitory from which he is taken each morning to work. His privileges at first are greatly restricted, and he is closely checked every thirty minutes. During this period, tests are given to determine the boy's difficulties and to arrange best for their correction. A careful survey of his backgrounds is made and he is asked to write his life history and an account of his offense in his own words.

Probation After 30 Days

In 30 days, if his conduct has been good, the boy begins a two weeks' probation in which he is allowed greater privileges and more freedom, being checked only once every hour and allowed to visit in other dormitories until 6 o'clock in the evening.

Following this period, boys are placed in the honor dormitories where they automatically remain unless they do something requiring their removal. Here they are given full freedom and not checked at all while at work. They may go anywhere they wish on the farm without a guard until 6 o'clock. "It isn't a book of rules they have to guide their conduct," says Mr. Thornberry. "They are told to prove themselves dependable."

The "unpardonable sin" at the Farms is running away, for there is no comeback for the boy who attempts it. Upon such offense he is taken immediately to the penitentiary where he remains. Only on one occasion has the rule been broken. This occurred recently, but the boy telephoned within three hours and told Mr. Thornberry to come for him. He had gone only four miles.

Counselors in Place of Guards

Personnel members at Algoa are not known as guards, but as counselors. None of them carry guns or clubs at any time. Some are men of college training, and six have had advanced work or graduated. In all, there are 43 members, including a superintendent, an assistant superintendent, three clerks, two chefs, 11 dormitory masters, a doctor, commissary master, school-teacher, tailor, two parole officers, a psychologist, four supervisors of farm work, 10 maintenance men and operators, athletic director, powerhouse head, mail clerk and night watchman.

Each instructor is hired with the promise that he never strike or curse a boy, and that he expect his "firing papers" when he does. "In other words," says Mr. Thornberry, "a man does not remember a penal institution by its physical appearance, its stone walls and iron bars; he remembers the contacts he makes there." The relations a boy has with his leaders must help "make" him and not "break" him.

The counselor system is a sort of big brother plan, in which each personnel man is assigned special charge over 8 or 10 boys. He advises them in their work, secures sponsors for them when they are ready for parole, and looks after their general interests, always ready to take their part if they get into trouble.

Choose Their Job

The boys select their own kind of work as far as possible, and if they find they have made a wrong choice they may change. While the construction of the buildings was going on, they worked as bricklayers, steam fitters, plumbers, electricians, stone masons, carpenters, concrete workers, painters and metal workers.

Basketball is popular in the winter, and several nights a week are spent in practice and games. Often outside teams play them, and such games with these "square teams," as they are called, are much desired. In the summer, baseball is played on the large field, and boys are free to go fishing or swimming whenever they wish. They often go walking alone or together. "Anything to keep them busy," says Mr. Thornberry. "A delinquent boy's mind must be occupied, or he will become morbid on the one hand or plan dangerous things on the other. All of them won't, because they are nearly average in intelligence, ranging from dull normal to normal, but many will and the risk is too great to take."

A motion-picture machine, used once or more weekly, provides the best type of education used at the Farms. This education comes through the right type of pictures—pictures that show people and youth on the "up and up," being "square-shooters" and all of that. "It is a visual education which grips the boys," says Mr. Roark, "and helps us greatly in our efforts to make men of them."

Good Library

The library, too, is one of the finest features of the institution. Some time ago, women of the state contributed through their clubs and personal gifts more than 3000 volumes, which are found to be used daily by an average of 50 boys or 25 per cent of the group.

No religious services at the Farms have compulsory attendance. The personnel are thoroughly in sympathy with efforts made to interest the boys in matters of religion, but do not force it upon them. They believe that a boy is far more interested in a program which he attends voluntarily, and that it means more to him. Under the "come or don't come" plan, about 35 per cent of the boys attend such services, which are held weekly on Sunday evenings or on special occasions when some outside group puts on a program.

Much emphasis is placed upon the matter of parole. A boy must earn his parole; hence the time he has to remain at the institution depends upon himself. The time of his release is determined by his attitude toward his work, and his ability to conduct himself as a good citizen.

Before he leaves, he must have the promise of a job for at least six months, and he must have a sponsor who cannot be a relative or his employer. If, later, his home life or working conditions are found by the parole officer not to be conducive of the best living, a new home or new work or a new sponsor are secured for him.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Ewing Galloway

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All From a Little Flower

Home Kindergarten Series—4

By Marion B. Emery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Materials—White and colored chalk, poster paper, drawing paper, paste, scissors, carbon paper, a picture of the Chickadee, Tom Tit and Wren.

Books—For the child: "Burgess Flower Book," published by Little Brown & Co., at $3; Wild Flower volume and Bird Neighbor volume of "New Nature Library," published by Doubleday in 7 books, $5 each. For the mother: "Tales You Won't Believe," by Gene Stratton Porter, published by Doubleday, at $3.

[Books may be purchased from publishers or stores, or borrowed from libraries.]

A HOME kindergarten class once had a most interesting experience with a flower specimen. The mother read in the local newspaper about a farmer bringing into the printing office a curious spotted plant of which he did not know the name, and the newspaper invited anyone who wished to come to see it. The very next morning the eager class marched down town in a body to look at the flower. The manager was much amused by their interest, and generously gave them the plant which had been potted. It provided a subject for the entire week. First, the mother looked up all the information available in the two books listed, and discovered that it was a pitcher plant.

In the Burgess Flower Book a whole chapter is devoted to Peter Rabbit's little jaunt to the swamp in search of a similar plant. The class listened to the story with wide-eyed interest. Then different ones took the part of Peter Rabbit, Jenny Wren, Tommy Tit, and the Chickadee, and dramatized the chapter, the birds pretending to sit on a branch, and converse, while Peter went hop, skip and jump to the swamp to see for himself.

Peter Rabbit at the Center

The next day was spent on Peter Rabbit, as one of the children arrived with his pet rabbit in a wire cage. An admiring circle was immediately formed around him, and an informal discussion followed, covering the special points of the color of his eyes, the softness of his fur, the length and strength of the hind legs compared to the front, the amusing twitch to his nose. Afterward, each had an opportunity to draw Peter Rabbit on the board.

Two or three added the details of the story of the day before, the two birds, the swamp and the pitcher plant. This led to closer examination of the plant itself, and the morning was given over to board drawing. The mother had written beneath her drawing, "Peter Rabbit" and "Pitcher Plant," so the little ones attempted to copy her. They were very happy over this addition to their work and pointed out that it was not only a picture of Peter Rabbit, but it said Peter Rabbit underneath.

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Home-Kindergarten Class Visits the Printer Who Said He Had an Interesting Flower to Show.

An Artist's Signature

Previously each had been encouraged to sign his own name to his work. Usually the board had been divided off with chalk lines into equal sections for each worker, as that prevented each child from encroaching on his neighbor. Then, when any picture was completed, the child either by tracing his name, or actually writing himself, made that particular section his own so that when the mother inspected all the pictures she could easily identify the work. The signing seemed to strengthen the individual's pleasure in his own work well done.

The third day, bird pictures were provided of Jenny Wren and the Chickadee. After they had been thoroughly inspected, and a jolly attempt made to imitate their songs, a visit was made to the garden where a family of wrens had made their home in a diminutive bird house. The children were encouraged to sit very still so as not to disturb the mother bird as she flitted in and out, busily catching insects for her hungry little family.

Sitting Very Still

The training which the class acquired in sitting very still has been of great benefit and pleasure since then as it enabled the children to see the natural and busy carryings-on of the little creatures which they never could have done if they had followed their impulses to race and shout.

Returning indoors, the mother traced some pictures of small birds on drawing paper with carbon paper. A busy hour followed when the children colored these with paints or crayons. Next, a simple bird house was cut free-hand from brown or black folded paper. A hole was cut for the door and the little bird pasted on the back with its head just peeking out of the hole. This was mounted on a blue sheet of poster paper. Then the children themselves cut out and added a brown branch to which the little house was fastened and a few green leaves to make it more realistic.

The last day of the week was devoted to a summing up of the work by each child who was encouraged to tell all he could remember about the project and each wracked his little head to remember any detail that could add to the description.

Expeditions

This class also had the opportunity of going frequently into the country. Each member, no matter what his disposition, thoroughly enjoyed some aspect of the expedition. Many times the children sought out plant wonders in their native haunts, and had the thrill of discovery! Carpets of yellow "dogtooth violets," delicate anemones and purple violets, a tiny clump of icy white Indian Pipe hidden at the foot of an ancient oak; the shrieks of fun, that even adults cannot restrain, as they touch the pods of Jewel Weed and the tiny green springs are released which cast the minute seeds in showers; the curious colors and shapes of the mushrooms; the finding of wintergreen leaves and berries or branches of sassafras which after inspection by the mother can actually be chewed.

Not only are these experiences and many more the rightful heritage of all children, but even more important is the fact that such training leads to the later enjoyment of the individual in his ability to relax and refresh himself with the infinite variety of nature.

Five Virtues of H. S. Youth

What 150 Teachers Say

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

THERE appears to be an almost common agreement among teachers as to what makes for growth of character among youth, and as to what makes for delinquency. That youth in the main comes to school with very real ideals is generally accepted by all teachers.

The nature of the response which pupils give to a school's best influences is quite a different matter and varies as widely as do the pupils' abilities and capabilities. This fact is substantiated by 150 teachers who were asked to submit five outstanding virtues of youth of high school age.

Frankness, initiative, desire for truth, dependability, courage, tolerance, independence, and generosity were traits which were mentioned by about 90 per cent of the responses. Some have emphasized "good sportsmanship" and "willingness to work" as strong traits. As one teacher put it, "In most all young people one finds a definite quest for values for the sake of values—this young generation sees clearly, thinks accurately and speaks fearlessly and concisely."

Passion for Truth

One teacher, with wide experience in teaching and administration, spoke of "the intensive passion for truth." He adds: "Youth takes little for granted these days. They investigate fearlessly. We hear much about disregard for law, etc., but all this is partly due to poorly directed energies, or a dictatorial attitude on the part of the teachers, parents or an environment permeated with greed, sham, fads and adult disregard for law and justice."

The element of honesty in youth was recognized by the largest number of teachers. Frankness and fairness came next. It was unmistakably evident that teachers in the main had found an abiding enthusiasm and a desire for coöperation.

One of the group, a principal of a senior high school, was bold enough to submit the following outstanding virtues of youth:

1. They are as a rule more open and honest than older people.
2. They have higher ideals than most older people.
3. They are cleaner minded than most older people.
4. They are more generous than most older people.
5. They are more tolerant than most older people.

The teachers were asked to give five evidences of youth behavior that indicate character weakness.

The responses to this question revealed certain definite conditions which exist in many school environments, and which call for serious study by both teachers and parents in order that ways may be found to effect a much needed change. A weakness most frequently mentioned was the lack of thoroughness in carrying through an assigned task. Some of this tendency to shirk responsibility grows out of the present grading system. Superior students discover they can "get by" at the expense of average effort in a heterogeneous group and still receive a recommended grade.

In fact, the writer discovered a situation in which the pupils of a certain class were due for a term test. To forestall too many failures as determined by the teachers peculiar method of grading, the pupils agreed among themselves that the bright students answer only a certain number of the questions correctly so as to keep the median of the class gradings low, thereby making it possible for the weaker pupils to make a grade of passing rather than failure.

Alertness Needed

Another vicious practice of pupils too frequently continued unnoticed by teachers and parents is that of passing on book reports and even compositions by pupils completing a course in English to pupils entering the same course.

Such factors existing in any school environment produce demoralizing effects upon the pupils' attitude toward thoroughness in the performance of an assigned task, and leads to the development of such traits as dishonesty. Then there is another equally vicious tendency on the part of superior pupils to gain positions of leadership in too many extra-curricular activities. This satisfies their ego, thereby securing from both the principal and teachers an undue amount of personal emulation, which in turn frequently results in a decreased amount of effort applied to class work. Such experiences tend to change the pupils' concept of values and cannot be free from developing despicable social habits such as seeking "special privileges."

Often because of an ever increasing emphasis upon the spectacular activities of a school, such as athletics, opera, dramatics, where the objective is to win games or to train star actors and singers, rather than to develop a spirit of play, or a love for singing and acting, the entire student body becomes saturated with a desire for the same spectacular thing.

For Character

The teachers gave very interesting answers to the request to name five things in the school environment which contribute to character development: Pupils' contacts with their teachers promotive of culture and refinement; a sense of humor; experiences radiating breadth of vision and sympathetic understanding. A large number of the responses alluded to the effective value of the opportunities to train for leadership offered through student body government; also the challenge to pupils, growing out of the honor system, to be honest, dependable and reliable.

Few of the responses failed to stress the real values to pupils growing out of participation in athletics and kindred sports, and most of them agree that a wholesome athletic program thoughtfully initiated and intelligently executed will contribute to character development as well as to the development of the body and mind.

A great deal of emphasis was placed upon the fact that youth, in a well governed school environment, becomes conscious of individual differences among pupils with regard to attitude toward learning and growth and ability to achieve. Here the child becomes merit-minded and learns early to recognize the need for the development of his own resources.

Swedish Reform in Language Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

THE question of how best to divide the hours of teaching between English, French, and German—the three foreign languages taught in the Swedish schools—has been under consideration for some years by a committee of experts.

Suggestions were put forward by the committee and also by the board of education, but, to the surprise of many, the Minister of Public Worship and Education in the Social Democratic Government, Mr. Arthur Engberg, formerly chief editor of the newspaper Social-Demokraten, put aside these proposals and put forward one of his own. This was passed by royal ordinance and came into force at the beginning of the autumn term.

The German language has for many years been the first foreign language taught in the schools, and it will still be, although the number of hours per week during which it will be taught in the upper school will be reduced. The upper school, which prepares pupils for the university and high professional training, has two courses: one of four one-year classes, or "rings" as they are called, and one of three one-year classes. Instruction is given along either classical or modern lines.

Must Study One

It is obligatory for the students to study one foreign language. Previously there was no fixed obligatory language, and students could choose which language they preferred. This naturally caused some difficulties in arranging the curriculum. According to statistics about 50 per cent of the students choose English as the obligatory language. The Board of Education's proposal was that English should be made the obligatory language on both the classical and the modern sides. The Engberg reform, however, has made English obligatory only on the modern side and put French on the classical.

The changes that will take place are as follows: On the classical side in the four years course, English will have 10 hours weekly devoted to it instead of the former 11. On the modern side instead of 10 hours, as previously, the time has been extended to 13 hours weekly. In the three years course, 9 hours were devoted to it on both the classical and modern sides: in the new schedule, 7 and 10 hours weekly respectively will be given to it.

The French

In the figures for the French language, the hours from the last class of the lower school are included, so the figures seem a little higher than in the others. In the four years course, in place of the 14 hours weekly for both the classical and modern sides the hours will be extended on the classical side and reduced to 12 on the modern. In the three years course, there is no change on the classical side, it will remain at 12 hours as before. The modern side, however, which previously had 12 hours, is now reduced to 9.

In the German language there will in future be no written examinations in the highest classes; the four years course, which formerly was 11 hours for both the classical and modern, has been reduced to 10, and in the three years course both the classical and modern have been reduced from 8 to 7 hours weekly.

As will be seen from the above in respect of the French and English languages, what they have gained on one side has been lost on the other. It may seem, therefore, as if the German language is the only loser. It must be realized, however, that the German language is the first foreign language taught in the lower school, so that in reality little has been lost, as the pupils are supposed to have learned German thoroughly during their earlier years, and consequently there is no need to give so much time to its study in the upper school.

The Engberg reform has aroused a great deal of criticism in many quarters, especially among school teachers. It is, however, impossible at this early juncture to give any considered opinion upon it. The supporters of the French language naturally are delighted at the prominence given to French by making it obligatory on the classical side, while the German section fear that the German language will tend to be more and more pushed aside. The English language can hardly be said to have either lost or gained by the reform, but it will probably remain the language most widely studied.

Reading Rediscovered

An Activity Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

"WHAT time does Bobbie's class have reading?" asked Mrs. Jones after she had been introduced to Bobbie's teacher at the Parent-Teachers' Association meeting. "I want to visit school some day, and I should like to come for the reading class. I see you do not have it listed on your program."

"I am so glad you asked me," answered the teacher, smiling. "I have felt that my program might need interpretation, and I am happy to have an opportunity to explain its meaning and purpose."

On the neatly-typed programs, tacked in a conspicuous place on the classroom, the first thing which attracted attention was the notice, "This program is subject to change, daily." The subjects listed were: social science activities, natural science activities, English, fine arts, rest and play. The time allowed for each of the first three periods was one hour, while the remaining periods were each forty minutes in length.

Elastic

"You see that my program is quite elastic," explained the teacher. "Our aim is individual development of the child's natural ability, and we felt convinced that this aim can be accomplished much more readily under a program which allows freedom, than under one which holds rigidly to a definite number of minutes for each subject taught.

"Not many years ago," she continued, "a teacher was likely to be subject to severe criticism if she was found deviating from the program on her classroom door. No matter how interesting a discussion, nor how much the group was learning from a deviation, the sound of the bell ended the consideration of one phase of work and often threw the learner rudely into an entirely different trend of thought.

"Now," she went on "we are placing great emphasis on a well-balanced, thoroughly-rounded education, which gives the individual a mastery of the three R's as a tool which he can use in his everyday life, and which also helps him to be a good citizen in the broadest sense right now, and to develop into a useful, thinking factor in his contacts with those around him. This objective demands individual teaching, for we cannot pour our children into an educational machine and expect them to come out well finished and molded after certain preconceived standards."

Simply a Route

"This program," she added, "is simply a map, a route, well marked. We intend to, and do, teach the subjects listed there, and we average about the time to each subject as we have it listed, but we do not feel forced to spend this much time on all the subjects every day. We use our program just as any good map is used, as a means, not an end."

"But do you have reading at this time?" persisted the parent, pointing to the period labeled "English."

"Yes," answered the instructor, "we use that period to help individuals, and small groups, to form better habits in pronunciation, word meaning and spelling, also to thoroughly comprehend what they read. However, you might visit us during that time some day and not find Bobbie reading with the group. His individual need that day might be to find out the answer to some question which had arisen during a natural science or social science discussion or excursion. Of course he would be reading, doing the most valuable kind of reading, to find out something he wanted to know. Mere word reading finds no place among children who are stimulated to read in order to find out things they want to know concerning the world around them."

Haunts the Library

"I think I understand now," ventured Mrs. Jones, smiling, "why Bobbie simply haunts the library looking for books which will answer his questions. He certainly reads intelligently, and I confess my desire to visit his reading class was caused by my feeling that he reads unusually well."

"Do visit our school, and see for yourself how the program functions," urged the teacher. "When you do, I feel sure you will agree that our children are having their individual needs met much more satisfactorily than would be possible under the more rigid, formal type of program."

E. H. H.

Clothespin People

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My little daughter likes to make clothespin people and amuses herself for a long time at this interesting construction work. I provide her with a handful of clothespins, some odds and ends of cotton material or some brightly colored crêpe paper, and rubber bands, and she does the rest.

To change a plain, everyday clothespin into a grand lady she first marks a face on the knob-like end of the clothespin, then cuts a round piece of cloth or paper, making a hole in the middle of it. She slips the pin through the hole and snaps a small rubber band around the "neck" to hold the dress in place.

After a strip of material is tied around the waist for a sash or belt the humble clothespin looks very important and "lifelike," at least to her. If the dresses are made long enough to touch the floor the clothespin people will stand up, provided their garments are made of goods or paper with some stiffness to them.

All the necessary material for making clothespin people is kept in a box. Patches and bright pieces of paper are added from time to time.

After quite a number of clothespin people have been constructed the little girl plays they are having a party, going to a picnic or the like. Since they can be made so easily she can soon evolve a group large enough to engage in interesting social activities.

A. C. H.

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The Year of Years to Visit Australia

There will be many added attractions in Australia beginning in October, for the State of Victoria and Melbourne, its capital, are planning to celebrate 100 years of progress. Some of the highlights of the Centenary will be described in The Christian Science Monitor of March 14.

This issue will also contain advertisements of interest to every traveler to Australia. Hotels, resorts, travel lines, shops, restaurants and industries will be represented. One's entire trip can be planned with the aid of these messages from Monitor advertisers.

The Home Forum

Chasing the Sun

THERE had been a considerable number of weeks during which fog and rain were the rule. The London papers had been running such notices as: "The sun shone for ten minutes this morning in the vicinity of Knightsbridge." Or, "Nearly a half hour of uninterrupted sunshine was seen near Kew this afternoon." But it was like stories of the sea monster. Good telling, but no one had seen it.

On this particular morning there was a murky blanket, now yellow-green, now purple interspersed with black, just above the chimney pots. Toward noon, a sort of day broke; timid pencils of light worked their way through the curtains. Triumphantly we turned off the lamps.

"But there is a sun," someone remarked. "You remember we saw it—it can't have cooled and gone out. And, if it hasn't, somewhere there's sunshine."

Another said: "Well, it's worth going after, if we have to scale the Alps."

It was one of those innocent remarks which is insignificant of itself, but crammed with implication. It gave us an idea. Somewhere, on some mountain top, the sun was shining. And if we had had to walk all the way, even to swim the Channel, nothing could have detained us after that thought took root. Toward noon of the next day we were on the train for Dover.

Even as we neared the coast, the clouds scurried before an impatient wind and watery sunshine came into the compartment. But, when we reached Paris, it was raining. The same dark, wet fog lay over the city which we had known in London. Beneath it, umbrellas made a continuous roof over the streets.

"Never mind," we said, with smiles of satisfaction. "If it isn't clear tomorrow—well over the Alps lies—" and we both chorused—"Italy."

There was sun next morning. Cool sunshine and only a little between clouds, but it was good. We ate breakfast on a terrace, with our feet toward the stove and our heads in the light; and contentment crept through us so that we sat, while it lasted, as kittens lie by the hearth till the last coals fade out.

We entrained for Geneva next day, not in pursuit of sun, for authentic business stopped us on our way south. It was a brief interlude from sun chasing. As our train wound through the Alps late in the evening, the stars were brilliant and the moon softly lighted little Alpine villages set in snow on the mountain sides. Lamps from the houses blinked through the night and below us a river raced the train, a gleaming black ribbon outlined in white. Once the faint chimes of a church bell drifted through the stillness of the air, as the train halted at a station. As we looked out at this scene, our quest stirred in us again.

"It's clear," we said happily.

There was a Swiss in the compartment who understood English.

"It is well," he said gently, "not to count on that for Geneva. It is caught in a pocket of fog, which rarely lifts at this time of the year. But Madame might ascend in the *téleférique*, which will take her to the top of the Salève. By telephoning ahead, you will be able to know whether it is clear."

His prediction was correct. When we woke, there was no sign of the mountains across the lake. A thick wall of fog shut the city in on all sides, and not the slightest ray of sunshine cut through. So, telephoning to the top of the mountain, we asked anxiously: "Is all clear up there?" "Brilliant sunshine," came the answer, sounding in our ears like the watchman's reassuring cry in the night.

* * *

With hope high, we took the journey out to the mountainside, which the *téleférique* ascends. It came toward us through the clouds, a tiny basket suddenly appearing overhead and sliding down a black cable which ended in nothingness a little way up. It swayed as we stepped in and, as it began the ascent, we realized that only the promised sunshine could have persuaded us. Up and up we went, the earth a phantom thing seen through a mist below us, then invisible as we went directly into the cloud bank which lay over the city. For a little time, as the fog closed in on us, it seemed as though we had gone back into "chaos and old night," and then suddenly—without warning—we emerged into brilliant sunshine and the fog became a tumbling ocean of grayness below. The *téleférique* creaked to a stop at its rocky landing, and we walked on up the mountain, our feet in snow, our heads in warm summer sun. As we went, we discarded hats, scarves, gloves and finally coats. For several hours we sat on a rock, sunning ourselves, while around us spread the silence of the hills, unbroken save for the distant crowing of a rooster in some far mountain village.

While we stayed, there was nothing to be wished for—no other end in view than just to sit and feel it gathering us in a soft embrace, lifting us into dominion with it over the coldness and darkness of earth. Far below, under those clouds, a city of men went about its daily business and between it and the sun lay only that intangible density.

We went on to Italy as a matter of course; but, from the standpoint of sun gathering, it no longer seemed necessary. We were satisfied. In Milan there was dense fog, and here it was so close to the ground that we saw the cathedral for only a few moments in its entirety. All the way to Florence, fog blew thick against the train windows. We got off, hopefully, and on the second day, although the air did not clear enough to see across the Arno, the sun suddenly appeared; then, hailing a taxi, we drove madly to the Campanile. Sure enough, we were accommodated. It was visible to the very top, and the whole Piazza del Duomo lay revealed as we had seen it years before. Within five minutes the white blanket again descended; and, wrapping itself about the walls of the old bell tower, hid it from our view.

We found other moments of sun here and there, in Rome, in Nice. But it did not seem to matter greatly. Up on the mountain we had found our sun, warm, gracious, enduring, reclaiming earth from its winter's desolation.

Back in England, the hours of sunshine gradually lengthened as winter ended. We bided the days. Just a little way up, only a few feet really, we knew there was sun and that it shone on serenely. By its very shining, it was victor. We had "lifted our eyes to the hills," had seen, and knew that this was true. So we waited patiently for spring.

D. D.

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Chartres: From a Painting by Josselin Bodley

An Introduction in a Burmese Garden

The rising sun streamed through the windows and lay along the floor in golden banners, as the "boy" came in with our early morning breakfast. His eyes were bright with excitement and the magenta-colored silk handkerchief which always appeared carefully tied about his head, the bow knotted to the right side, was wildly askew, even at the surprised angle of an old-fashioned bathing cap.

We prepared ourselves for the explanation which came swiftly. "Master Sahib's big elephant come in from jungle. He wait downstairs for missy to see."

I ran to the window and there, standing among the lilies and rainbow-striped carnations of the garden, stood a large, gray elephant, coveped with the dust of the road.

He looked as if he were dreaming happily of a roll in the shallows of the stream near by, and grumbling inwardly at the thought of being introduced to the new visitors.

It is difficult for most Westerners to realize that an elephant is capable of anything more useful than a circus performance. They know him only as the plump mischievous-looking animal, gazing down at them from gaudy painted posters, usually depicted with his feet miraculously bunched together, balancing on a small, white box. This, however, is far from being one of his natural or more general occupations. Many baby elephants learn at an early age that there is work to be done in the world. They are taken from the green freshness of the jungle and taught by their more civilized brothers how to pile the teak logs into neat piles, lifting them with the utmost ease, high into the air; and, at a word from the mahout, shoving them into place with their broad foreheads.

There exists often between elephants and their mahouts a wonderful degree of understanding and affection as was the case in Kipling's story of the lovable elephant, Moti Guj, who could not be consoled or made to behave until his mahout returned to look after him.

Difficult as it is to tell at once whether or not an elephant likes you, when we arrived at the paddock where we were to be introduced to our new friend, I felt that this large, gray personage looked on us merely as unnecessary hindrances to the delicious splashings and paddling of toes in cooling waters, that might be going on at this very moment.

We were frantic to please, but must have seemed inarticulate to the creature in front of us; for we could do nothing but stand, considering his vast bulk and wondering what the first move was in making an elephant acquaintance. It is so easy to tickle a kitten behind the ear, or roll a puppy over on its back; but both these preliminaries were quite unthinkable in the case of elephants. "If we only had a banana," I cried helplessly; then, realizing how quickly that wish could be granted in a land where banana trees are as natural as apple trees in England, I asked one of the native boys to run and bring us the largest bunch he could find.

If our amiability was measured by the number of large, smooth bananas we gave to the eagerly outstretched trunk, I believe we passed the test of friendship with rather undeserved ease.

Two small, gemlike eyes began to twinkle and ears to wave gently. When, to test fully our captivating powers, we turned away and walked slowly toward the gate, we were rewarded by hearing the soft crunch of slow steps and feeling a friendly nudge at the elbow. Our conquest was established.

R. E.

Daniel Boone Enters Kentucky

Winding their way up the steep side of a rugged mountain in the wilderness of Kentucky, we find the six hunters on the 7th of June, 1796. Their dress was of the description usually worn at that period by all forest rangers. The outside garment was a hunting shirt, or loose, open frock made of dressed deer skins....

Their garments were soiled and rent, the unavoidable result of long travelling, and exposure to the heavy rains that had fallen; for the weather had been stormy and most uncomfortable, and they had traversed a mountainous wilderness for several miles.

Toward the time of the setting sun, the party had reached the summit of the mountain range, up which they had toiled for some three or four hours, and which had bounded their prospect to the west during the day. Here new and indescribable scenery opened to their view. Before them, for an immense distance, as if spread out on a map, lay the rich and beautiful vales, watered by the Kentucky River, for they had now reached one of its northern branches.

The country immediately before them, to use a western phrase, was "rolling," and in places abruptly hilly; but far in the vista was seen a beautiful expanse of level country, over which the buffalo, deer and other forest animals, roamed unmolested; while they fed on the luxuriant herbage of the forest.

The countenances of the party lighted with pleasure, congratulations were exchanged, the romantic tales of Finley were confirmed by ocular demonstration, and orders were given to encamp for the night in a neighboring ravine.—From "Daniel Boone's Biography," compiled by LEWIS COLLINS. (1854.)

THIS delightful view of Chartres, showing the twin towers of the famous French cathedral in the distance, was painted by the English artist, Josselin Bodley. Son of the well-known historian, Josselin Bodley has only recently had his first one-man show in London. Hitherto he has worked and exhibited exclusively in France, where two of his paintings have already been bought for the nation by the French Government. This picture gives some idea of the extreme delicacy and refinement of this artist's work, but the beauty of the original is greatly enhanced by its charming color. Bodley delights in light schemes of blonde coloring, whites and ivories being usually a feature of his compositions, and these he supports by cool blue-green harmonies of turquoise, aquamarine, pale sapphire and beryl. There is indeed a precious quality in all his paintings which, though executed in oil pigments, have a mat surface and clean, limpid quality which suggest the effect of tempera. He finds his subjects mostly in rural France, in the Béarnais especially, as well as in Provence and northern France. He delights in the picturesque white houses and light-colored farm buildings of that sunny land, but can also find inspiration for designs of beauty in the temporary hoardings of suburban Paris. The art of Josselin Bodley is a reminder of the endless delights of observation to an artist gifted with his sensitive eye for beauty; and his is the true magic of romance who looks upon the common, ordinary things of everyday life and makes us realize their strangeness, beauty and essential poetry.

F. R.

Rubens As An Art Student in Italy

The journey from Flanders to Italy, by the shortest route, took at that time over five weeks. Rubens must have taken much longer, revisiting, as he may have done, Cologne, the town of his youthful memories, and reaching by slow stages, through Germany, the Tyrol and the Brenner Pass, the great metropolis of Venice.

It would be vain to attempt to reconstitute his impressions of the woody scenes of the Rhineland, the wild heights of the Alps and the dazzling brilliancy of Venetian marbles. Let us remember, however, that, in contrast to his predecessor, Breughel the Elder, he was then more interested in the works of men than in the wonders of nature and that the eagerness with which he looked forward to the goal of his journey was not propitious to long contemplation.

He probably travelled along the historic road which had been followed, over and over again, by northern invaders, and experienced to the full the wild delight which fills all northerners who descend from the Alpine snows into the radiant Venetian Plain. It is the most dramatic approach to Italy's wonders, for the transition between southern France and the Genoese coast is almost imperceptible, and neither Milan or Turin can be said to belong to the Mediterranean world in the same way as does Venice. . . .

The young painter must have had time to acquaint himself with some of Titian's masterpieces and with the grand style of Veronese and Tintoretto, in their large decorative compositions. He must have spent many hours in the Scuola di San Rocco, before the series of religious pictures with which Tintoretto had decorated the building during the last period of his life, and which had only been completed six years previously, and he must have been strongly impressed by the naturalistic methods adopted by this master in his interpretation of the Gospel story. He must also have wandered again and again through the great halls of the Doges' Palace, and more particularly through the Sala del Maggior Consiglio, where twenty episodes of Venetian history pompously told by Bassano, Veronese and Tintoretto, confront the latter's colossal vision of "Paradise."

Within a few days he must have realized the enormous gulf which separated the best productions of contemporary Flemish art from these powerful series of religious, allegorical and historical pictures, in which the masters of Venice had exalted the secular and spiritual glory of their city. Such a sight could not but stir his ambition to do for the city of Notre Dame what these men had done for the city of San Marco. If only he could succeed as they had done! Such fine dreams, however, were sobered by reflection. If ever Peter-Paul had fondly imagined that he had mastered his trade when he left his home, he realized now, in the presence of these works, that he still had everything to learn if he was to achieve greatness. If ever he had thought that he had become, if not the first, at least one of the first Flemish masters, he understood now that he must still play for many years the obscure part of a student, before attempting to create masterpieces, such as those among which he was placed. It was in this humble mood that he followed Duke Vincenzo to Mantua.—EMILE CAMMAERTS, in "Rubens." (London: Faber.)

Before Sunrise

The dew gleams underfoot,
The sweet breath of a million flowers is here;
A bird calls through the brake;
Softly the morning mists tremble and shake,
Steal lingeringly apart and then
Shimmer together again—till this lone glen
Still and remote, tranced in the early morn,
Leaps into life and beauty
Out of the silver, cold,
Impersonal gray dawn.

BERYL MEINERCLIFF.

Dieu prend soin de l'Homme

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"SEIGNEUR, en Toi je me confie;
Ta loi fait mes délices.
Je n'ai pas de meilleur ami
Au jour de la détresse."

C'est ainsi qu'un de nos cantiques exprime d'une manière simple et vraie la confiance que nous éprouvons envers Celui qui nous secourt à l'heure de la détresse. Dieu est l'Ami toujours présent qui donne les directions les plus sages, guide d'une manière infaillible et console avec tendresse; Il est impartial, accessible en tout temps. Chacun peut être sûr que Dieu l'aidera aussi bien à résoudre le plus simple problème qu'à sortir d'une situation tragique.

Dieu est l'Amour universel; aussi le tendre rapport par lequel Ses enfants Lui sont unis subsiste-t-il éternellement, et aura-t-il pour résultat la rédemption du genre humain à l'égard des souffrances quelles qu'elles soient. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, ne cessa de travailler afin que tous parviennent à une compréhension correcte de Dieu; et dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 151), elle définit clairement le rapport en question lorsqu'elle écrit: "Dieu est notre Père et notre Mère, notre Ministre et le grand Médecin: Il est le seul parent véritable que l'homme possède sur la terre comme au ciel."

La pensée que Dieu est le Père-Mère infini soutient et fortifie ceux qui traversent le désert des circonstances humaines. Elle révèle la nature incessante et libérale de Ses dons excellents. Parce que notre Dieu est l'Entendement divin, nous recevons de Lui les idées spirituelles qui peuvent suppléer à nos besoins de chaque jour. Bien que ce soit apparemment des choses matérielles qui nous sont nécessaires—argent, vêtements, nourriture, foyer ou position—nous avons surtout besoin de l'idée divinement juste grâce à laquelle nous obtiendrons ce qu'il nous faut. Le discernement, la vigilance, la générosité, l'ardeur au travail, sont des modes d'expression de l'Entendement; et Dieu nous donne le pouvoir de les utiliser soit pour nous-mêmes soit pour aider à d'autres.

La raison humaine, la fausse théologie, l'ignorance, peuvent nous faire croire que la pauvreté est salutaire. Mais cette illusion nous trompe, car l'indigence est contraire à ce que Dieu prévoit pour l'homme, qui doit constamment jouir de l'abondance. Le sens personnel nous suggère aussi quelquefois que les dons de l'Entendement divin ne sont ni parfaits ni complets; que Dieu nous donne un talent, mais nous refuse l'occasion d'en faire usage; que nous avons le désir et la capacité de travailler, mais que l'occupation nous manque. Tous devraient résister à cette funeste croyance de limitation qui représente sous un faux jour les dons de l'Amour infini. Si l'erreur semble ériger dans notre pensée des barrières telles que l'orgueil, la pitié de soi-même ou l'amertume, redoublons d'efforts pour mettre en pratique la vérité qui les détruira; autrement ces croyances obstructives sembleront voiler notre réceptivité spirituelle et retarder nos progrès. En tant que fils et filles de Dieu, revendiquons notre héritage—le bien sans limites, les idées spirituelles qui constituent les ressources sur lesquelles l'homme peut toujours compter.

A la page 132 de *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "L'Amour divin est notre seul médecin, et ses patients ne sont jamais perdus." Ce message encourageant fut jadis offert à une malade qui avait employé sans succès des moyens matériels pour rétablir sa santé. En désespoir de cause, elle eut recours à la Science Chrétienne. L'étude des vérités curatives qu'exposent les ouvrages de Mrs. Eddy lui enseigna que l'homme est indissolublement uni à Dieu dont il est l'image et la ressemblance, exprimant la perfection divine. Elle apprit en outre que la santé ne dépend pas d'une bonne condition de la matière: c'est une qualité de l'Entendement divin, que l'homme ne cesse de posséder par réflexion. A mesure que ces faits sacrés se développèrent dans sa pensée, elle vit se produire une guérison complète et permanente.

La santé durable est une des nombreuses bénédictions que la Science Chrétienne apporte au genre humain. Lorsqu'on les accepte et les met en pratique, ses enseignements libèrent les hommes, les femmes et les enfants de la maladie et des autres entraves qui semblent exclure la possibilité d'un bonheur actuel.

Aujourd'hui, la mauvaise croyance au chômage et le dénuement qui en résulte ont apparemment ébranlé les conditions normales d'existence; aussi beaucoup ont-ils appris que c'est folie de chercher un soutien dans la matérialité. Mais ceux que tourmente l'inquiétude peuvent apprendre à connaître la véritable nature de Dieu, de l'Amour divin dont la tendre sollicitude entoure toute sa création; alors disparaissent le découragement, la crainte du présent et de l'avenir.

Quiconque s'appuie sans crainte sur cette grande loi divine s'aperçoit qu'elle corrige et règle graduellement tout ce qui semble incorrect dans sa pensée et ses affaires. Avec joie et reconnaissance, il saisit au moins dans une certaine mesure ce fait merveilleux: la sagesse du Père, toujours active, non seulement supplée aux besoins de l'homme mais les prévient. Le prophète Ésaïe ne nous a-t-il pas transmis cette promesse divine: "Avant qu'ils crient vers moi, je les exaucerai; ils parleront encore que je les aurai déjà entendus"? Dans la parabole de Jésus, avec quel empressement le père courut à la rencontre de l'enfant prodigue qui "était encore loin"! N'y voyons-nous pas un lumineux symbole du constant amour de notre Père-Mère Dieu, auquel nous pouvons nous adresser avec confiance en tout temps?

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Discernment

The smoke of the city
Drifts to the west;

"What a pity
To blot a sunset
With soot!"
Spurts a practicalist;

"How beautiful
To see an opal
Burn through silver
And charcoal!"
Replies a poet.

LE BARON COOKE.

God Cares for Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"O LORD, I would delight in Thee,
And on Thy care depend;
To Thee in every trouble flee,
My best, my ever Friend"

How truly and simply these lines from a familiar hymn express our dependence upon God for help in time of trouble! As the ever present Friend, who counsels wisely, guides unerringly, and tenderly comforts, God is impartial and ever available. All may trustingly depend upon Him for aid in the most simple problem or the direst extremity.

Because He is universal Love, His tender relationships to His children are eternally fulfilled and must result in the redemption of mankind from suffering of every sort. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, who labored unceasingly that all might gain a correct understanding of Him, has clearly defined these relationships in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 151), where she says, "God is our Father and our Mother, our Minister and the great Physician: He is man's only real relative on earth and in heaven."

The thought of God as the infinite Father-Mother sustains and strengthens us through the wilderness of human experiences. It reveals the ceaseless and bountiful nature of His good gifts. Because our God is divine Mind, we receive from Him the spiritual ideas which lead to the provision of our daily necessities. Though our needs may appear to be material—money, apparel, food, a home, or a job—our primary need is the divinely right idea which will supply them. Discernment, alertness, generosity, and industry are modes of Mind's expression, and we have the God-given power to utilize them in our own and another's behalf.

Human reason, false theology, or ignorance may induce a state of self-deception in which poverty is believed to be beneficent. But this is not true, for poverty is contrary to God's will for man, who is in the constant enjoyment of plenty. Personal sense may suggest, too, that divine Mind's gifts are not perfect and complete; that He gives us a talent, but no opportunity to use it; the desire and ability to work, but no work to do. Let each and all resist this evil belief of limitation which falsely depicts infinite Love's giving! If error seems to erect barriers of false pride, self-pity, or bitterness in our thinking, let us work more vigorously to apply the truth which destroys them. Otherwise, these obstructive beliefs may seem to dim our spiritual receptivity and delay progress. As sons and daughters of God, let us claim our heritage of unlimited good, spiritual ideas, which constitute man's reliable resources.

On page 132 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy writes, "Divine Love is our only physician, and never loses a case." This message of good cheer was once given to one who had unavailingly tried material means to regain lost health. In despair, she turned to Christian Science. In studying its healing truths, as set forth in Mrs. Eddy's writings, she learned of man's indestructible relationship to God, as His image and likeness, the expression of divine perfection. She learned, too, that health does not depend upon a good condition of matter, but is a quality of divine Mind, which man eternally possesses through reflection. As these sacred facts continued to unfold in her consciousness, a complete and permanent healing was experienced.

Continuous good health is but one of the many blessings which Christian Science is bringing to humanity. Its teachings, when accepted and put into practice, are freeing men, women, and children from other handicaps which seem to exclude happiness as a present possibility.

Today, when the evil belief of unemployment and resultant lack has apparently disrupted normal living, many have learned the folly of depending upon materiality for support. When anxious ones such as these have learned about God's true nature as divine Love, which tenderly cares for its entire creation, discouragement and fear of the present and the future have disappeared.

One who fearlessly depends upon this great divine law will perceive that it gradually corrects and adjusts all that seems wrong in his thoughts and his affairs. Joyfully and gratefully he grasps, in a degree, the wonder of the Father's ever active wisdom, which anticipates, as well as meets, every human need. Does not the prophet Isaiah voice God's promise, "Before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear"? How eagerly the father in Jesus' parable went forth to meet the returning prodigal while he was "yet a great way off"! And how clearly this typifies the constant love of our Father-Mother God, to whom we may always confidently turn!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Polemics in Spring

When doubts were darkening my sight,
It was enough for me to come
On the absurdly gay delight
A daffodil was growing from.

A crocus flagged me with its mirth
So it could show me, by a fence,
How marvellously by it earth
Was lifted to magnificence!

My dark polemics were a score
Of crows, that pausing not to court
A refutation, fled before
A flower's beautiful retort!

—LOUIS GINSBERG, in *Voices*.

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Home Building and Gardening

Let Little Pools Sing to You

In Breakfast Room or Garden a Fountain Is Welcome

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOTHING brings to the garden more romantic charm than the sound of singing water. There is something so sportive, so spontaneous, so full of living beauty, in the splash and murmur and whisper of a little stream of water that it is surprising that there are not more pools and little fountains in our gardens, and even in our sun porches—those indoor gardens of the winter months.

A pool with its little stream of singing water may be elaborate or it may be very simple—so simple that the least formal of gardens may easily have one. And sometimes it is the simple ones which are the most charming. Materials at hand and treasured because of associations may easily find their way to these lovely little pools.

The one shown in the lower part of the illustration is of this sort. The handy man helped and hindered by the lady of the manor made this pool, and it is without doubt a pool of individuality. The stones for the wall were chosen one by one with much consideration of size, shape, and color. And with the same care they were placed in just the proper places. From the garden patch, the orchard, and the old stone wall, they came, and a splendid ensemble they made. The little grotto which forms the pool where bullfrogs love to come calling was dug rather deeply. This, the lady of the manor insisted would give the gold fish (the real owners of the pool) ample room for athletics.

Colored Tiles

The two green pottery pineapples, one on either side of the fountain, were brought from Sorrento, Italy, and bring to mind happy memories of pleasant days spent under Italian skies. The tiles above the tiny stream of water picture birds gay in colors which all but out-do the brilliant garden flowers for vividness. Poppy-red, cornflower-blue, buttercup-yellow, iris-purple, color the gay plumage of these birds as they flutter happily, always in the same place.

Cypress and ivy and the cool mossy green and pearly white of waterlilies form a more sober background for this vivacious decoration. Rock flowers, some of them rare specimens brought back from time to time by travelers in far lands, trail their tendrils in the silver water, and grasses and water plants growing upward lean against the cool stones. On summer days when the sky is a deep sapphire blue and white clouds trail lazily, soft flimsy cloud shadows are printed across its mirrored surface.

More elaborate and more formal is a pool we have seen in a Japanese garden in New England. In a quiet temple garden in Japan, for two centuries, two enigmatic stone deities dreamed of deep and unsolved mysteries. Then one day, the owner of this garden, having spent some time in Japan, decided to bring the queer figures to this country to grace his Japanese pool. And now, day after day, they sit and watch the sun rise and set very much as it rose and set in a temple garden in Japan, more than two centuries ago.

With these small stone wise-men, came certain very precious trees. They were dwarf, not one of them being more than three feet tall, and some of them as old as 300 years. And one, the most precious of all, was a gift to the owner of the garden, from the Imperial family of Japan. This was so treasured that its owner never allowed it to be far from him on the trip home.

The pool is quiet, as suits the pensive mystery of the dreamers and the aged trees. Its waters are deep and still, and mossy-green in color. At one end a small stream muses in a minor tone, and quietly slips away. Perhaps it is reciting the strange story of those trees.

The art of training miniature trees is one of the deep mysteries of Japanese gardening. It is full of symbols and hidden meanings. The art of Bonsai, it is called, or "Youth out of Age," because the tiny living trees grow out of roots which are often 300 years old. Men devote their lives to the study of this art. Learned books have been written on the subject, and students strive constantly to reach perfection in their art.

With greatest care the tiny branches are trimmed and bound with slender wires to light bamboo sticks. Not a branch, a twig, nor a leaf, is allowed to grow out of place. There is a significance to everything that is done. Much careful consideration is given to just the sort of flowerpot where each of these trees grows. For the pot must be exactly right for the tree. Many of these pots are works of art and very ancient. They are beautifully fashioned of pottery, soapstone or rare old bronze.

There is hidden meaning, even in the number of decorative stones placed in each pot, and the position of the stones with relation to the trees tells another story.

Tiny arbor vitæ trees, fairylike maples with leaves like little waving hands, and philosophical pines, bring strange beauty to this pool. An hour spent under its quiet meditative atmosphere is like a long, long time in another realm.

A Gay and Happy Place

A gay and happy place not at all given to meditation and not the least like the quiet spot of Oriental calm is a certain arched porch looking out on a semi-inclosed garden. It is seen at upper left in the illustration. A perfect place for breakfast! Yellow roses follow the arches of this porch. Iris, snapdragon, day lilies, ladies' delight, pansies, poppies, sweet mignonette, and all the quaint flowers of an old-time garden, edge the grass. Blue forget-me-nots lean to gaze in the silver pool as a bird on wing skims by. In the center of the pool a bronze Pan plays a stream of musical water. A fat, contented robin struts in the grass leaving a path silvered with dew.

Seen from the tiny balcony which is draped in blush roses, the little pool looks like a fairy mirror which may at any moment send back the mirrored reflection of Queen Mab and her court.

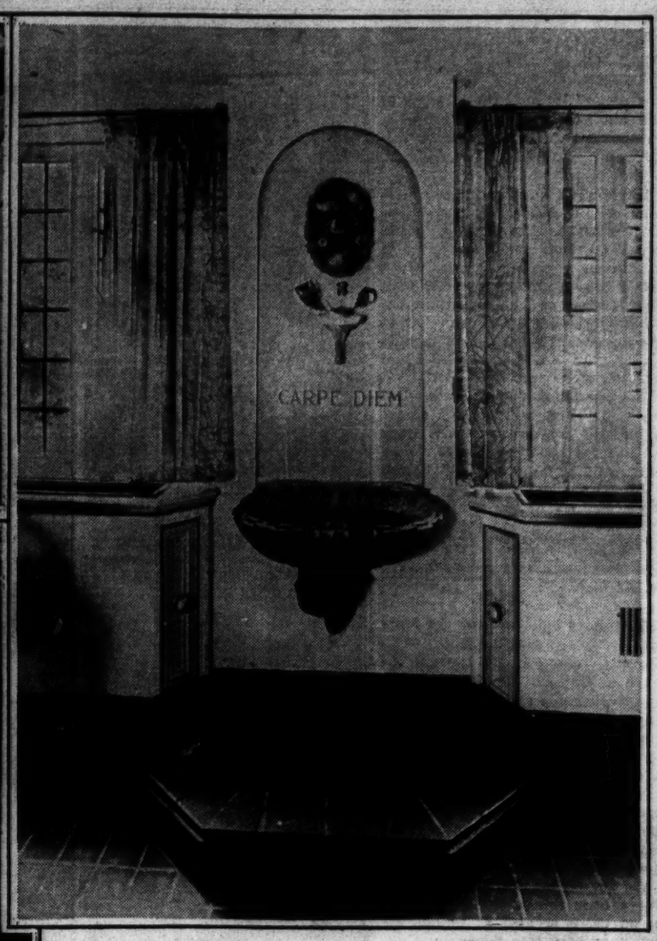
"Carpe Diem"—enjoy the day—is the greeting of the little fountain seen at the right in the illustration. It is set into the wall of a charming sunporch. This porch is used for a winter morning room, and all the colors of a summer day seem to center around the fountain. The curtains of canary yellow are overshot with buttercup gold and delphinium blue. The walls tone from the yellow of rich cream to warm pinkish apricot.

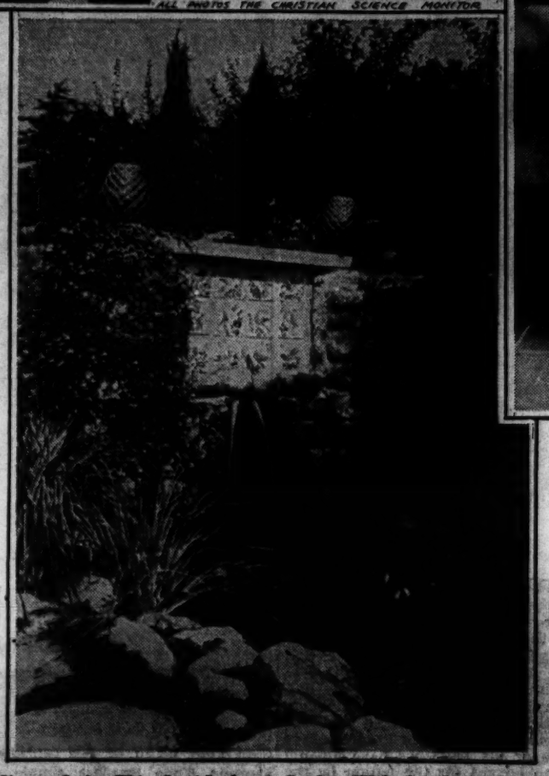
The wall directly behind the fountain is of a warm sunset glow. The woman who owns this fountain has here placed treasures which she has brought with her in many happy travels in far countries. The oval plaque of fruit is from Florence. Grape purple, warm orange, apple red and foliage green bring a warm glow of color.

The tiny spigot which spills a singing stream of water was once an Egyptian tear vase. Small pottery birds from Czechoslovakia drink from this fountain with a flutter of china wings.

"Carpe Diem," enjoy the day! Who would not enjoy the day with a little pool to sing to them?

ALL PHOTOS THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR





Upper Left—This Semi-Inclosed Garden With Its Quiet Green Carpet of Grass Is Enhanced by the Oblong Pool. Family and Guests From the Cool, Arched Veranda May See Garden and Sky Reflected Therein. Below—An Unusual Little Pool and Fountain in a Stone Wall. The Tiles Add a Charming Note of Color. Pineapples Symbolize Hospitality. Right—A Wall Fountain That Lends Its Charm to a Breakfast Porch.

Hobbies and Hints

A Garden Reference Library for Club Women

Nuevo, Calif.

Dear Garden Friends:

It has been some time since I sent a contribution to our Monitor Garden Page but I want to express my appreciation once more for the many helpful ideas tnis page supplies. I am saving every one.

I was glad of suggestions on fertilizing. Have been growing gladiolus each year without knowing they needed superphosphate. Hope to try it this year.

As chairman of the Garden Section of our Woman's Club I am planning on having a room at our home set aside for a garden reference library open for all garden-minded club women of our little rural community. I think it will meet a real need here, also help to create interest.

There are so many helpful things gleaned from our Garden Page, saved over a number of years (ever since it was started, I believe), and I hope to classify them in separate scrapbooks so they will be easily found. I plan to have one book for roses, one for lilies, etc.

I, too, was keenly disappointed when the Monitor came without any garden letters, and hope it may never happen again. How true that "ceasing to give, we cease to have."

(Mrs.) G. M. L.

Growing Table Decorations

Topeka, Kan.

Dear Friends

"Table decoration" is my hobby. I have tried all kinds of roots and seeds in a dish of stones and water and find that some are very much prettier than others. One of the most attractive centerpieces is a growing horse radish root. Split the roots so the rootlets can run out in a low dish, filled with small stones and water. No care is required except fresh water covering only about half the roots and the picking of wilted leaves.

These roots will last three or four months before decay.

Carrot tops make an artistic fernery. I have mixed carrots and horse radish roots making a fancy decoration.

Not long ago, I placed two small sweet potatoes in a plain, deep pottery dish and behold! in a few weeks I had a beautiful, trailing vine which was admired by all who looked at the glossy, green leaves.

Of course in the summer one wants cut flowers from the garden. The old-time grandmother bouquet is not used so much nowadays as a few bright blossoms arranged loosely in a low bowl or basket. I have used a roomy basket for the centerpiece and tiny individual bouquets for each guest. If one does possess a "frog" for the bowl, wet sand may be used, sticking each stem exactly as the person wishes.

A little salt in the water lengthens the life of cut flowers. (Mrs.) E. M.

Rockeries Indoors and Out

Tulsa, Okla.

Dear Friends:

I always enjoy the Garden Page so much. Being a lover of flowers and an amateur, valuable information has been gained.

Our lot being on a rocky hill, it is quite a task to make flower beds on account of the large rocks and man times they have to be left. In digging for the pool a rock was so large it could not be removed, so the pool had to be made more of a diamond shape. The bird bath was placed at the point of the diamond and the rocks built high on the back side of the pool so the plants and vines when filled with colored blossoms make a lovely reflection in the water. This is in view of the little sun room where we take our meals, and how we do enjoy the birds that come for water and repay with their song.

If you want to know how many friends you have that want to share flowers, just make a rock garden. I have purchased very few plants. Some of my flowers came from my grandmother's garden in Kentucky and they make me think of my childhood days: the trailing myrtle that blooms so early in the spring, the snowdrops, the bleeding heart, the little white Easter bells with tiny green spots, the large light gray violets. The white star lily had been in one place there for 75 years. I have a small native pine from the Ozarks of Arkansas.

Oklahoma has so many beautiful wild flowers. I have a few in my garden such as verbena, liatris, sweet William, mint, gaillardia, coreopsis, purple aster. I have the small cactus in the holes of the white rocks, also the prickly pear cactus, and a beautiful purple thistle.

Having only three goldfish, by name Kingfish, Madam Queen, and Anna, we wanted them in the house during the winter, and as they had grown so big, had to use a large tub. This was placed in the corner of the sun room, the bottom being covered with sand for the water plants and a tunnel made out of rock; on the outside rocks were built to the top of the tub placing potted plants and vines, then between the tub and the walls a triangular box filled with small plants was rested on top of the tub so the plants would fall down and hide the box. This was my first attempt having a rockery in the house, but it has been enjoyed. (Mrs.) J. W. P.

A Cactus Hobbyist Replies

Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Editor:

Seeing the letter in the Monitor from Mrs. R. D. R., Pasadena, Calif., paging all "Cactus Hobbyists," and as I am one, I thought I would answer. Have 17 different varieties. I have lost two other kinds.

Our Christmas Cactus bloomed this year as always, had about 150 blooms on it, and last year bloomed at Easter time also, but not nearly so many blossoms as at Christmas.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Night-Blooming Cereus, a Member of the Cactus Clan. Its Blossoms Are Pure White and Fragrant, says Mrs. C. F. D.

I am sending some pictures of my night-blooming cereus. It is about 16 years old now, but the pictures were taken about four years ago. This last fall it had seven flowers all open one night and several buds opened later. It is beautiful and people come quite a distance to see it.

Another kind has a very similar flower, not quite so large and no perfume, but on a small plant only a few inches high and about three years old. It is called "Queen of the Night." The blossoms on both are pure white. I have a small one of the first variety that will have pink flowers, but it has not bloomed yet.

I have enjoyed the Gardening Page so much and have received some good ideas from the "Hobbies and Hints." Thank you so much for them, and making it possible for us to exchange with one another this way. (Mrs.) C. F. D.

What Is American Colonial?

These Two Books Will Help You to Inform Yourself

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

Will you please tell me whether "Early American" exterior is much the same as "Colonial." I would like to learn more of "Early American" architecture. Could you suggest any books or anything helpful to me?

(Mrs.) T. M., Yuba City, Calif.

In reply to this inquiry and to a letter from another reader asking where details of the Cape Cod cottage style might be found your editor has the following to say:

The best book we know of, for a concise and clear exposition of colonial architecture is Rexford Newcomb's "The Colonial and Federal House: How to Build an Authentic Colonial House," published 1933 by J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia and London, as one of their Home-Maker Series. This volume, which is a delight to own if one is at all interested in American architecture, is full of pictures of actual houses, old and new, interiors as well as exteriors, with fine sections on doors, windows, stairways, and other details. The book also contains a stimulating bibliography of books on Colonial and Federal Houses, exterior and interior, and on Regional Studies (such as books on Early Connecticut Architecture, Colonial Mansions of Delaware and Maryland, etc.) This book sells for $3.50 and is well worth the price.

As to the Strictly Colonial

In answer to your question concerning the term "Early American," other readers besides yourself may be interested to know the distinction Mr. Newcomb makes to bring out the meaning of the term Early American.

"Colonial," as Mr. Newcomb uses the term, means simply that architecture which came into being during the American colonial period, that is, prior to American Independence. "When the Colonists came to our shores rural England had not yet been affected by that classicism which during the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries so changed the whole character of English architectural expression. Most of our colonists came from rural sections of southeast England where wood was plentiful and where medieval half-timber construction had been employed for centuries. Naturally they carried this construction experience with them to America where they presently began to construct permanent homes for themselves. To this earlier type of Colonial house, absolutely devoid of classical influence, we shall apply the term Early American thus dividing the Colonial into two phases as shown by the chart below:

A. Colonial (1607-1776)
  a. Early American (1607-1720)
  b. American Georgian (1720-1776)
B. Federal (1776-1820)

Mr. Newcomb closes the Federal or Post-Colonial period roughly with the end of what is called the Greek Revival, the classic mansions (pillared) of the early nineteenth century. A familiar example of the Early American type of house is the old Fairbanks House at Dedham, Mass., with its sweep of roof almost to the ground at the back, its small-paned windows. The "House of Seven Gables" at Salem, Mass., is another. Typical Georgian houses may be found among many modern houses today—the fine looking brick or stone houses with beautiful white doorways, wide chaste looking windows with shutters or blinds, ample chimneys usually at each end. Pennsylvania is rich in them, as are also the tidewater states of the Middle Atlantic.

A Fine Picturebook

A second book which we recommend as a fine companion to "The Colonial and Federal House" is "Colonial Architecture of Cape Cod, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard" by Alfred Easton Poor, published by William Helburn Inc., 15 East 55th Street, New York. Its cost is $8.40.

This is really an architectural picturebook, an invaluable collection of clear fine photographs of houses, barns, windmills, doorways, roof lines, windows, fences, fireplaces, stairways—any of the sorts of things one wishes to know about the definite style of house we associate with these three places. In the latter part of the book are architects' drawings of the types called "Cape Cod," with general study of details in drawings to scale. Three pages are given to fireplaces, two to stairs. Anyone intending to build a Cape Cod house, or perhaps owning one—or, of course, remodeling one—would not wish to be without this useful and specialized book. M. J. T.

Australia's Wild Flowers

A Heritage Worth Going Across the World to See

By A. H. Chisholm

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Melbourne, Vic.

PRACTICAL and purposeful interest in wild flowers has been developing steadily throughout Australia. Within the last few years three state governments have passed special legislation for the protection of native flowers and shrubs; leagues of honorary rangers have been formed to give effect to this legislation; textbooks dealing with wild flowers in general and orchids in particular have been published; exhibitions of native flora have been held on a scale undreamed of until recently; and, as a corollary to all this, an educated public opinion has stimulated the cultivation of Australian shrubs in numerous private gardens.

It is not easy to discover the starting point of this enthusiasm. Possibly it "just grow'd" out of the quietly consistent efforts of scattered groups of nature lovers. Australia, of course, has always had its devotees of wild flowers—not necessarily people with botanical training—but the interest of the public generally has been merely casual. There was no informed appreciation. Some few country dwellers might make occasional pilgrimages in springtime to wild flower fields in their districts, and it sometimes happened that a bunch of blooms from the bushland occupied a Cinderella place among some haughty cultivated flowers at an agricultural or horticultural show. Nor was the interest of city people more enlightened. Indeed, with the extension of motorcars city dwellers became in many cases a menace to wild flowers—running into the country on a Saturday or Sunday they broke off the blooms in careless fashion and frequently pulled out plants by the roots. Destruction of this nature became particularly marked in the vicinity of Sydney. It was this, in point of fact, that caused the enactment of the first Wild Flower and Native Plant Protection Act (1927), which in turn was a vital factor in stimulating interest in the protection and study of Australia's flowering shrubs.

Near Sydney

The environs of the city of Sydney, as it chances, are very bountifully endowed with wild flowers. Much of the area being triassic sandstone, there is a very wide variety of small and curious shrubs, some of which are not found elsewhere. Indeed, the most famous spot, historically, near Sydney, received its name, Botany Bay, because of the abundance of fascinating plants which the discoverers found there in the autumn of 1770.

In this district the magnificent waratah, a stately plant with a fantastic flower of rich scarlet, has its headquarters. Here, also, are the quaint and charming flannel flowers, many beautiful species of boronia, the gold and scarlet Christmas bells, and the glory of the Christmas bush, which tree in the early days of military settlement of the new land was dignified by the name of "officers' plant."

All these flowers, together with the splendid epiphytal orchid (Dendrobium speciosum) usually known as the rock lily, and sundry ferns were brought under the protection of the new act in an endeavor to save them. The difficulty, however, was that the act related only to public lands. It specifically exempted from protection wild flowers grown on private areas, the idea being that it would be unfair to prevent people trading in anything produced by their own land. Very soon, therefore, unprincipled flower sellers and land holders began to defeat the purpose of the act—the collectors would gather blooms on public lands and protect themselves with a declaration from the conspiring landowners that the wares came from private holdings.

Soon after this a Rangers' League came into existence. The police force, knowing little of native flora, and having quite enough to do otherwise, had displayed only scant interest in the new act. But with the rising of the body of honorary Rangers, motorists found it a risky procedure to pluck even one protected plant—Rangers dodged out in spots along country roads and searched the cars. Moreover, professional flower gatherers found their activities distinctly cramped by the amateur policeman. Hostilities developed then, and on more than one occasion there were serious clashes between Rangers and flower thieves in the wild country that still exists near Sydney. Meanwhile, salaried Rangers of the National Park, a splendid area of 33,000 acres immediately south of Sydney, were no less active.

Public Education

Public education in regard to wild flower protection was certainly broadened by these activities. Moreover, a new interest in native flora was aroused. Similar interest also has been developing in other states, and Victoria and Queensland both enacted measures on the lines of the New South Wales Act. Membership of natural history societies swelled considerably, and wild flower shows attained a record popularity. An exhibition promoted over two days recently by the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria was the most successful function of the kind ever held in Australia. It included wild flowers from all states, some having been sent more than 2000 miles packed in ice at the expense of kindred societies and business firms. Just before that a similar show was held in a Victorian country town of 5000 inhabitants. Every one of scores of beautiful flowers there bore its correct botanical name, and in contrast to the old attitude which laughed at technical terms, as superfluous jaw-breakers, most of the onlookers appeared to be on quite cordial terms with Diuris punctata, Caladenia dilatata, Thelymitra ixioides and the rest of that ilk. Is not all this something of an advance from the days of those few Cinderella wild flowers at agricultural shows?

At each of the Victorian exhibitions referred to, as well as at one conducted by the Rangers' League in Sydney, about the same time, special attention was given to urging the cultivation of native flora in gardens. Prizes were awarded for home-grown Australian wild flowers and pamphlets giving hints on the subject were distributed. At one show an amateur naturalist, a retired business man, devoted himself to dispelling various fallacies which had obtained in regard to the growing of native plants. He himself has more than 50 species of wild flowers flourishing under cultivation, and he calls the plantation a garden of memories—every plant is associated with some fragrant memory of a woodland outing, when the seeds or young plants were gathered. It is evidence such as this that indicates that interest in Australia's wild flowers has come to stay.

Saxifrage Tumbling Waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Clitheroe, Eng.

"Saxifrage Tumbling Waters." The name is alluring, the plant itself more so. During my life as a grower and lover of rock plants, I have never seen anything more beautiful and attractive. The leaves are the shape of a star, and are heavily spangled with silver. Spikes three feet long of dainty white flowers open by the hundred, giving the impression of a small, foamy waterfall. If I had a hundred rockeries, I would plant Saxifrage Tumbling Waters in them all. In recommending others to do so, I would indicate that spring is the best planting time. The silvery leaves bespeak a love of lime, which in the form of lime rubble should be freely mixed with the soil. Apart from that, and a home in a sunny pocket, this gem of the Alpine regions needs no further care. G. H. C.

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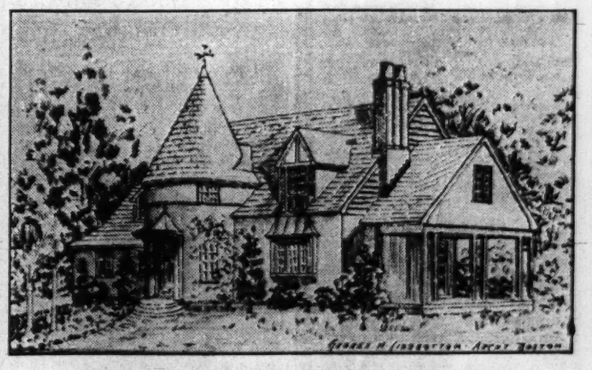

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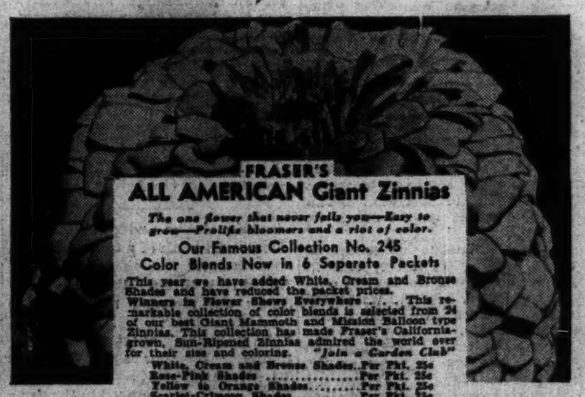

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Humane Societies Offer Prizes For Best Graphic Art

Cartoons and Posters That Advance Kindness to Animals Eligible

Artists and cartoonists, young and old, attention!

Opportunity to win cash and scholarship prizes and at the same time to advance humane education dangles before your eyes.

The danglers are the Latham Foundation for the Promoiton of Humane Education and the American Humane Education Society, who are conducting an international poster contest and a national cartoon contest, respectively, aimed to develop greater kindness toward animals.

The Latham Foundation offers the largest awards. Young artists from primary school grades through high schools will receive 136 cash prizes, ranging from $1 to $50. The supreme prizes, however, are summer scholarships to seven art schools to high school students living in the locality of the schools and submitting the best posters from thos- districts.

The schools are: California School of Fine Arts, San Francisco; California School of Arts and Crafts, Oakland; Chouinard School of Arts, Los Angeles; Chicago Academy of Fine Arts, Chicago, Ill.; H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial College, Tulane; University of Louisiana; New York School of Fine and Applied Art, New York City, and Department of Industrial Education and Applied Art, University of Wisconsin.

Foreign awards also will be given at the following schools, in cooperation with the Ministers of Education and other officials in the countries:

École des Beaux Arts, Paris, France; Royal Academy of Arts, Munich, Ger.; Scuola d'Arte, Florence, Italy; National Central Institute of Art, Hangchow, China; Escuela Especial de Pintura, Madrid, Spain; Professor Ciseko School of Art, Vienna, Austria, and Tokyo Art College, Uyena, Tokyo, Japan.

The posters may be on any subject connected with humaneness. All posters must reach Mr. John T. Lemos, director of the Art Department of the Latham Foundation for the Promotion of Humane Education, Box 1322, Stanford University, California, not later than April 15, 1934. Further instructions can be obtained from Mr. Lemos. Prizes will be awarded in June.

The cartoon contest sponsored by the American Humane Education Society is open until June 1. A $50 first prize will be awarded to the cartoonist whose cartoon, or cartoons, appearing in any periodical between now and May 15, is judged the best in the contest. A second prize of $25 also will be given. The society urges that so far as possible the cartoons be published during Be Kind to Animals Week, April 16 to 21.

The newspapers or magazines in which the cartoons appear should be sent to the society, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, with the name and address of the cartoonist written on the margin of the cartoon. These must reach the office by June 1.

Boston Art Notes

Children's Art Center

It is somewhat off the beaten path of gallery trotting, but the detour is worth the effort. The Children's Art Center at 36 Rutland Street serves in two ways, teaching and exhibiting. This organization is unique; it is the only center we know devoted to the one purpose of teaching young people. There is no particular system of pedagogy, no established routine; the young artisans may come and work as they please, in the medium of their choice.

On the walls and in cases flanking the large room—for the whole building consists of this one room—there are exhibitions of pictures and sculptures. At present there are on display sketches, etchings and pastels by the young Bostonian, Mr. David Rose.

The artist has spent some time in Palestine, where he used the pioneer workers for models. With a taste for the imagination of Millet, Mr. Rose has portrayed his subject in a manner reminiscent of the Barbizon painter. His sympathies lean toward hardy folk preoccupied with very earthy tasks, their clothing baggy, their misshapen caps drawn over their eyes. Mr. Rose catches them unawares, working or resting.

There are some portraits of heads alone, revealing depth of insight on the part of the artist. If anything proves an obstacle, it is somewhat of a lack of freedom with his means; the onlooker is left too much aware often of lines and shadows, and pattern details; with experience the artist learns to conceal this paraphernalia so that the picture itself emerges, free, smooth and unimpeded.

Coming home, Mr. Rose has sought subjects expressive of city life—the lobby of the cinema, the open market place. He has an eye for what is dramatic, a sympathy for simpler folk, and a tinge of cynicism which may tip the balances on the side of the literary and satirical. It will benefit the artist to stress the technical side. D. A.

University for Women To Expound Economics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 13—Plans for the formation of the institute of economics for women, providing for three forums where approximately 100 women will discuss complex problems arising from the NRA and AAA, are announced at Rutgers University today.

The American Association of Adult Education will coöperate with the university in conducting this experiment, which will closely parallel in its organization the Rutgers Institute of Rural Economics.

PWA for Mexico

The Mexican government plans an extensive public works program this year, with highway development and railroad construction receiving special attention.

New Movie Thriller

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

And Reading, Mass., Has No Patent

Reading From the Top Down: 1. "We've Found a Way to Clean Up This Mess," Says the CWA Superintendent. 2. One of the Many Cast-Off Automobile Wrecks That Will Soon Occupy Less Space. 3. Just an Ordinary Road-Roller, Propelled by a Gas Engine, But Warranted to Do the Business of Leveling That Ancient Nuisance. 4. The Job Is Only Partially Finished. 5. One More Good Push. 6. "Take It Away!"

That Antiquated Car Crushed to Earth Under the Juggernaut of CWA Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

READING, Mass.—They have a way with old cars in this town. They have learned that way after lots of grief with the old wrecks that citizens of the town have been unloading on the dump on Willow Road over a period of years. But it took the CWA to work out the solution.

The citizens brought the ugly, worn bulks to the dump when their days of usefulness were over. There they stood, defying all efforts to cover them with ashes and rubbish. Dump fires left them unshaken, rust and corrosion buckled them not. Even if their days of usefulness were over their durability was still very evident.

Then came the CWA and the projects for civic betterment. The superintendent of the department, Mr. Alexander Birnie, looked at the dump and studied the cars. Along came the gasoline roller and he saw the answer.

The plan of operation was as simple as it was effective. A tractor towed the chosen wreck in front of one of the huge willow trees. The roller, with a few preliminary snorts and some churning of the ground made a frontal attack on the ancestor of streamlining, knee-action and draftless windows.

Because the willow tree did not give, the one-time family pride did. Fenders, running-boards and door panels that once reflected the face of the owner with the polish rag, closed like a concertina between roller and tree. It was then dragged back to the dump to stretch out more equably and provide a base for the ashes and rubble which are filling in the dump.

The project was outlined to cover three days. During that time over 200 discarded automobile bodies each day were accordion-pleated and telescoped. With the accumulation of years thus cleaned from the roadside, the Board of Public Works feels that it can handle whatever automobiles are dumped there in future without asking the CWA to come in on the deal.

Natural Scientists End Pacific Cruise

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 13 (AP)—A 10 weeks' treasure hunt—for marine biological specimens—ended yesterday when the exploration cruiser Velero III put into port here with a party of distinguished natural scientists aboard.

Most of the famous old Treasure Islands off the west coast between here and equatorial regions, where pirates have been reported to have buried vast fortunes, were points of visit of the biological explorers under leadership of Capt. G. Allan Hancock, Los Angeles patron of natural science.

The old convict Isle of Charles, in the Galapagos Islands, on the equator about 600 miles off the coast of Ecuador, was one of the chief points of interest on the trip. There the explorers met the modern Robinson Crusoes, Dr. Friedrich Ritter, and Frau Dore Koervin of Berlin.

Montana Diversifies Crops

Production of 14 principal crops in Montana fell off 22 per cent in 1933, sugar beets and beans being the only products to show gains over 1932.

LaGuardia Offers Substitute Plan For Ending Relief

He Has National Scheme for Mayors to Meet Suspension

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—Aid for the unemployed of New York City takes first place in the Fusion Administration's agenda this week following the receipt by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of notice that the Federal Civil Works Administration would cease carrying its share of the load on April 1.

Mayor LaGuardia's first reaction to the Washington announcement was to lay before the United States Conference of Mayors a national plan for permanent unemployment relief to meet the exigencies of the suspension.

His second move was to telegraph to Civil Works Administrator Harry L. Hopkins protesting the discontinuance of the CWA help as a step which might precipitate "a real crisis."

The number of unemployed was "not noticeably decreasing," the Mayor's message declares, and the situation is too important and the responsibility too great "to be dismissed with a circular order." He suggests an early conference, preferably in New York, so that state officials might sit in.

"The Federal Administration had the vision and stepped in and prevented a collapse several months ago," the telegram continues. "Surely all of this good work should not be destroyed by abruptly ending federal relief before preparation and provision for a substitute system and thus precipitating a real crisis."

The Mayor's proposal for a jobless relief system would serve as a substitute for the Civil Works' Administration and has as its chief features a plan for unemployment insurance to be supported by a tax levy on employers and employees, the latter to contribute a few cents weekly, and for municipal employment offices to "retain complete control of the unemployed and to direct all employment to be obtained from such sources." The recipients of insurance, he suggests, might be required to "render civil works services to the extent of their benefits."

American Savants Honored by France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 13—In special ceremonies held Thursday at the French Embassy, Dr. George Neely Henning, professor of romance languages and for many years dean of the graduate school of the George Washington University, was decorated by the Ambassador of France, M. André de la Boulaye, receiving the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The decoration was conferred upon Dr. Henning at the direction of the President of France in recognition of his contribution to the knowledge and appreciation of French literature.

Dr. Thomas H. Healy, professor of foreign policy at Georgetown University, was also recipient of the Cross of the Legion of Honor at the French Embassy yesterday. Dr. Healy was recognized primarily for his active participation in the French Institute of Washington, which he helped found eight years ago. The new decoration is the eighth that has been conferred upon him by foreign governments. He has previously two from Roumania, and one each from Italy, Belgium, Spain, Cuba and Yugoslavia.

Theaters

"Autumn Crocus"

Hollis St. Theater—Acme Producing Company presents Rollo Peters and Mabel Taliaferro in "Autumn Crocus," by C. L. Anthony, directed by Robert Henderson. Beginning March 2, 1934.

This tender comedy of a school mistress's brief glimpse of romance is charmingly played by the principals, aided by a sufficiently competent cast. The play, which has been several times reviewed in these columns, is slight and rather diffuse, containing much material which has little or no bearing on the plot; and some of these extraneous incidentals are emphasized to the detriment of dramatic progression.

But the main theme is treated sympathetically and movingly, and Mr. Peters and Miss Taliaferro gave full value to its qualities while they were on the stage. The heroine's so sensible traveling companion was played understandingly by Miss Edith Gresham after she had passed through the farcical episodes of the opening scene. Other parts are taken by Miss Helen Ray, Miss Betty Hanna, Mr. Robert Henderson, Mr. Edward Broadley, Miss Margaret Arrow and Mr. Curtis Karpe. A large audience applauded warmly.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing at the Shubert for this week only is the new Friml operetta "Annina," with Mme. Maria Jeritza in the lead, and a young dancer, Paul Haakon, making an unforeseen success.

Maurice Schwartz will bring his Yiddish company to the Boston Opera House next Friday and Saturday in "Yoshe Kalb."

The dates for the Boston appearances of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo have now been set as April 9, 10 and 11. The theater selected is the Boston Opera House. Thus the engagement will immediately follow the week of opera by the Metropolitan company.

On Thursday, "The Passion of Joan of Arc" will give way at the Fine Arts to "Wiener Blut."

Jewish Women Seek To Stir Racial Pride

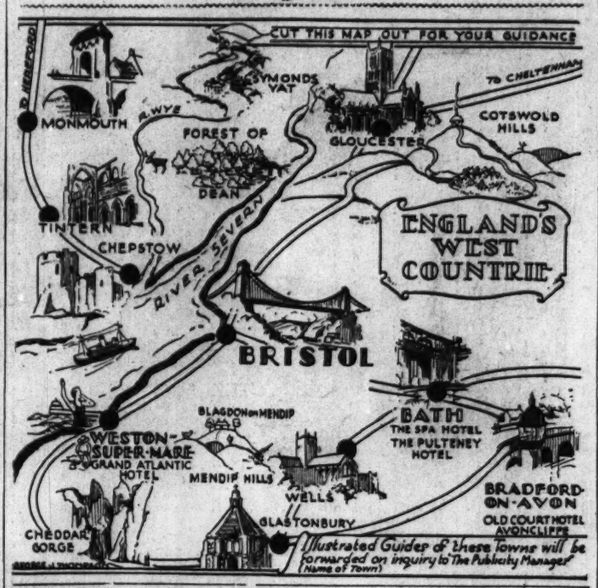
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—Under a committee of 1000 Jewish women, a campaign is being inaugurated to set up study groups in 200 cities to train both Jewish men and women to offset anti-Semitic propaganda. Mrs. Alexander Kohut, of New York, is chairman of the committee, and material for the course will be prepared by the National Council of Jewish Women.

The council is ... aring six pamphlets on contemporary Jewish problems, the first of which, a study outline on anti-Semitism, is just off the press. The underlying purpose of the study is to give Jewish people a more thorough knowledge of the contribution of their own race to general culture and to current civilization, with the hope that they will in that way be better able to interpret the Jewish viewpoint in the community.

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

England



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Scythia*	Mar. 31	Cameronia	May 6 D
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Scythia	May 26	Caledonia	June 10 B
Laconia	June 9	Cameronia	July 1 D
Scythia	June 23	Caledonia	July 8 B
Laconia	July 7	Caledonia	July 29 B
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Financial: News and Comment

Moderately Dull Market Records Narrow Changes

Small Fractional Advances Established by Some Leading Issues

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—A steady but rather stagnant stock market today offered little encouragement to speculative enthusiasts.

As in the previous session, both buyers and prices generally held to a fractional range. A few stocks, including the utilities, pushed up moderately, but the turnover was small. Although yesterday's advances were fairly well held, there was no disposition shown to follow through on the rally.

Shares of Consolidated Gas, Public Service of New Jersey and North American were up around a point each. The rails were a bit firmer. The metals were virtually unchanged. U. S. Steel and American Telephone eased along with General Motors and Chrysler. The alcohols, rubbers and aircrafts did little.

Advances of a point or so were shown by Santa Fe, American Locomotive, Douglas Aircraft and Southern Pacific.

Motors Hesitant

The motors were a trifle hesitant in the face of labor hearings, starting tomorrow, which involve workers in a number of the more important plants. Automobile production last week increased some 2135 over the previous period, and the output for March was estimated at around 340,000 units, provided the strike situations are adjusted.

Brokerage houses said that, while the pressure to sell securities and commodities had subsided to a large extent, there appeared to be no immediate urge to do anything extensive on the buying side pending actual stimulating developments at Washington.

Unlike other times, when a concerted bonus movement in Congress would have caused the markets to shiver apprehensively, the sweeping approval of the lower chamber of the Patman bill for the disbursement of $2,200,000,000 in cash to former soldiers apparently did not stir either stocks or staples to any appreciable extent. The reason advanced by financial commentators was that if the bill is not killed in the Senate, it will be vetoed by the President.

Bond Market Active

A moderately active demand for corporate issues continued to feature the bond market during the early trading today. New high levels for 1934 were established in a fair number of classifications.

While high grade issues had good support and in some cases rose as much as a point or so secondary ratings also were favored because of current estimates of improving earnings trends in railroads, utility and various other industries.

Gains of around a point were picked up by American & Foreign Power 5s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, International Telephone 5s and Southern Railway 4s. Bethlehem Steel 5s, which rose several points yesterday, gained another half a point, reaching a new high for the year.

Others recording modest improvement included some loans of Alleghany Corporation, Armour & Co., Milwaukee, Consolidated Gas, Goodyear, Kansas Gas & Electric, Nickel Plate, North American Co., Phillips Petroleum, Postal Telegraph and National Dairy.

No section of the market, not even the U. S. Government list, gave visible reflection of any uneasiness over the lower house approval of the soldier bonus bill. Treasury and Liberty issues were firm during the early trading with changes slight as compared with yesterday's close.

The foreign department had no definite trend. Some German issues yielded a little more ground under comparatively light selling. Colombia 6s rose 2 points in a thin market. Japanese issues were easy.

Markets at Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; rails improve in dull trading.

Bonds: Firm; U. S. Governments rally.

Curb: Steady; market quiet.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; sterling easy.

Cotton: Quiet; higher cables; trade and commission house buying.

Sugar: Steady.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; late rallies subside.

Corn: Easy; shipping demand slow.

Cattle: Generally steady, active.

Hogs: Slow, 5-10 cents lower, top $4.55.

Foreign

London—Business on the stock exchange slackened today. Except for strength in tin and rubber shares and a few industrials, prices sagged on profit-taking and lack of support. The market closed irregular.

Paris—With the market apathetic in absence of any stimulating factors, prices on the Bourse were again irregular. Rentes declined slightly, but the general tendency was better. The closing was barely steady.

Berlin—Unsettled by speculative selling, prices on the Boerse registered slight declines. The market closed firmer.

Bond Averages

(Copyright, 1934, Standard Statistics Co.)

	20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
Monday	80.3	87.0	87.7	85.0
Week ago	80.3	86.4	86.7	84.4
Month ago	79.4	84.8	86.2	83.5
Year ago	71.3	76.6	75.8	73.6
2 years ago	71.3	76.6	85.6	77.6
High (1934)	87.8	101.9	100.8	96.8
Low (1934)	80.7	87.4	87.7	85.1
High (1933)	72.6	74.1	77.2	74.8
Low (1933)	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.4
High (1932)	58.3	57.8	74.1	63.6
Low (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1

(1926 average equals 100.)

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 Range High / Low; Div. in $; Stock; Est. Sales; High; Low; Last Mar. 13; Last Mar. 12

20¼	8¼		Elec Pow & L pf	2800	17	16⅞	17	16
19⅝	8		El Pw&L 6% pf	600	15½	15	15	14½
3¾	1½		Elk Horn Coal pf	100	3½	2½	2½	
23¼	11¾		Engineers Pub S	800	8½	8¼	8½	6
25½	14½		Engineers P S 5pf	100	19	19	19	
24½	11		Engineers P S 6pf	300	21	20	21	20
10⅜	8¾	1	Engineers PS ww	900	10¾	10¾	10	9¼
24½	13½		Equitable Off Bld	400	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	8
27½	16		Erie RR	3600	26⅞	25¾	26⅝	9⅝
14⅜	7¼	.50	Erie RR 1pf	2600	22	21¼	21⅝	21¾
23⅝	9		Eureka Vacuum	700	27⅞	27	27⅝	27½
9	4		Evans Products	1200	13¾	12¾	13½	12⅝
			Exchange Buffet	380	6⅞	8¼	8¼	8⅜
			—F—					
7¾	4½		Fairbanks pf	30	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7¼
18	7		Fairbanks Morse	100	15½	15½	15½	15
61	30		Fairbanks M pf	1000	54⅝	54	54⅞	
10⅝	7¼		Fed Lt & Trac	1200	10⅝	9¼	10½	9¼
61	34½	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	11200	10⅝	9¼	10½	9¼
8⅝	3		Fed Motor Tr	200	62	50	62	57
4	2¾		Fed Screw W	300	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34½	23¾	1.20	Fed Water Serv	800	4½	4¼	4¼	4
97½	67	6%	Fidelity Phe F In	1100	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
28½	19	40	Filene's pf	400	31	30	30	
61⅝	54¾	2½	Firestone T & R	2600	22¾	22⅜	22⅞	22⅞
17⅜	9⅝		First Nat Stores	1500	55⅝	55½	55⅝	55⅝
16⅜	10½		Follansbee B	1100	14¼	14	14	
22	13		Food Mach	400	16	16	16	15¾
17½	13¾		Foster-Wheeler	800	20½	19⅝	20	19¾
17⅜	12¼		Foundation	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
50⅝	43⅜	2	Fox Film A	900	16¼	15⅞	16	15⅞
			Freeport Texas	1600	45⅝	45	45	45
			—G—					
4⅝	2½		Gabriel Snub A	1500	4½	4½	4½	4½
11¼	7⅜		Gen Am Inv	900	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10¼
87	79	6	Gen Am In pf ww	200	87	87	87	
21⅜	13½	1	Gen Am Trans	1900	41¼	40⅜	41½	41½
21⅝	15¼		Gen Asphalt	200	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
10½	5¾		Gen Bronze	2200	9⅞	9¼	9¾	9⅞
14⅜	11	1	Gen Baking	1600	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12¼
6¼	3¾		Gen Cable	600	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
25¼	18½	.80	Gen Electric	12800	22¾	22¾	22⅝	22¾
38⅞	32⅝	1.80	Gen Elec Sp	600	12½	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
1⅜	¾		Gen Gas & E A	2100	34½	34⅛	34⅜	34¾
19	6¼		Gen G & E cv pf	900	11½	11⅜	11½	11¼
21	12		Gen G&E 7% A	60	19	19	19	
64⅛	54	3	Gen Mills	600	55	55	55	55
42	33½	1	Gen Motors	253	38⅞	37⅞	38⅝	38¾
99⅞	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	900	98⅞	98¾	98⅞	98⅝
20½	10½	.15e	Gen Print Ink	50	16	16	16	
55⅜	32½		Gen Pub Service	4700	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
45⅝	31	1	Gen Ry Signal	800	44½	43⅝	44½	43⅝
3⅝	1⅜		Gen Realty	10900	3⅛	3	3⅛	3
26⅜	16		Gen Refractories	2500	24	22¾	24	23⅝
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2200	20½	20	20	20
6⅜	3¼		Gimbel Bros	1200	11¼	11⅛	11½	11¼
24½	15⅜		*Gliddens pf	5900	24½	23¾	24¼	24
99½	83		Gobel (Adolf)	60	97½	97	97	97
22⅜	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	2900	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
18	12⅜		Goodrich	2800	20	19⅝	20	19⅝
59¾	40		Goodrich pf	5400	56⅞	56	56⅞	56⅞
41¾	33⅜		Goodyear	100	57	56	57	57¼
11¾	7		Gotham Silk Hos	7300	39¼	38½	39	39
6¼	4	1	Graham Paige	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
13⅜	8		Granby	3800	10¼	9¾	10⅛	10¼
8¾	4	*1	Grand Union	400	4	4	4	4½
40⅜	34		Grant WT)	900	7⅝	7½	7⅝	11⅜
32½	18¾		Great Nor pf	600	38½	38¼	38¼	38¾
15½	11	.50b	Great Nor Ore	7600	29⅞	29¼	29¾	38¾
34⅞	27	2.40	Great West Sug	800	14	13½	13¾	29¾
35¾	15		Gulf Mobile pf	3600	28½	28½	28½	13¾
41	24		Gulf Staets Steel	3600	42	41⅞	42	28¾
			—H—					
8¾	5		Hahn Dept Sto	300	7¾	7¼	7¾	7½
45¼	25¼		Hahn D S pf	100	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	42⅝
9¾	3½		Hall Printing	1200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
24⅜	14½		Harbison Walker	200	22¼	22¼	22¼	22⅜
6¾	2⅞		Hat Corp of Am	200	6	6	6	
96⅜	87½	5	Hazel Atlas	2200	94	94	94	93½
13⅝	9		Hayes Body	900	5¾	5¼	5¾	5⅝
71½	59	2	Hercules Motors	400	118	116½	117	117
119¾	111	7	Hercules Powder	500	70½	69½	70	69½
57½	48½	3	Hercules Powd pf	10	119	119	119	
87	83¼	47	Hershey Choc	200	52¾	52¼	52¾	53
8¾	5½		Hershey Choc pf	100	87	87	87	
23¼	13¾		Holland Furnace	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
6¾	3¾		Houdaille Her A	2300	20½	19½	20½	
29¾	21		Houdaille Her B	1400	8¾	8¼	8¾	6⅛
5½	3½		Houston Oil	2200	26¾	25¾	26	25½
50⅝	35½	3	Houston Oil new	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
26⅜	18		Howe Sound	900	21¼	21	21	21
24½	13⅜		Hudson & Man	700	10¼	9⅝	10¼	9⅝
7¼	4		Hud & Man pf	100	21	21	21	21
			Hudson Motor	4100	20⅜	20	20½	20
			Hupp Motor	1100	6	5⅝	6	6
			—I—					
38⅜	28½		Ill Central	3000	34⅛	33¼	34	33¾
96⅞	79	5	Indian Refining	300	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	37¼
73⅜	59½	3	Indus Rayon	1800	87⅝	86½	87½	86
21⅜	15¼	.10	Ingersoll-Rand	200	65⅜	65⅛	65⅜	65½
4	2½		Insuranshares Ctf	200	5½	5½	5½	
11⅛	3¾		Interboro Rap T	800	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2	1		Intercon Rub	200	10	9¾	9¾	9¼
2	1		Interlake Iron	2000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
14⅜	11		Int Mag Corp	3000	10½	10	10	10
6¼	3¾		Int Nickel	1600	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12¼
25¼	18½	.80	Int Paper & Pow A	1200	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
38⅞	32⅝	1.80	Int Paper & Pow C	400	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
1⅜	¾		Int Print Ink	600	15⅝	15	15⅝	15
19	6¼		Int Rys Cen Am	50	13¼	12½	12½	12
21	12		Int Rys C A pf	40	5	4⅝	5	
64⅛	54		Int Salt	300	27	27	27	26¼
80	59	*4	Int Silver pf	40	79½	78	78½	
17⅝	13½		Int Tel & Tel	24000	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	15⅝
13½	3⅜		Interstate Dept S	2300	12⅜	11⅝	12	12
90⅛	90	6	Island Crk C pf	30	90½	90½	90⅛	
			—J—					
47⅞	33	3	Jewel Tea	300	45	44¾	44¾	
66⅝	58		Johns Manville	4000	58⅞	57½	58	58
			—K—					
10¼	11		Kan C South	400	16	15½	16	15½
26	15¾		Kan C South pf	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	
9¾	6½	.80b	Kaufmann D St	100	8		9	9
36	20		Keith AlOrph pf	100	26	26	26	
4¾	2¼		Kelly-Springfield	13000	4½	4¼	4¾	4½
20	11		Kelly-Sp 8%	1900	18⅜	18½	18½	18½
10	4		Kelsey Hayes W A	100	7½	7½	7½	
21¾	11¾	12½	Kelvinator Corp	9800	21	20½	20¾	21
80	65½	6	Kendall Co pf	20	78	78	78	
23	18⅝		Kennecott Cop	9300	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	20½
22¾	13¾	.80	Kresge	5200	20¾	20½	20⅝	20½
32½	23¼	17	Kroger Groc & B	1100	31¾	31	31	31½
			—L—					
63½	40		Laclede Gas StL	10	45	45	45	45
60	42½	5	Laclede Gas pf	30	51	51	51	51
10⅞	5		Lan Bryant	300	10½	9⅞	10⅛	
14⅛	8	30	Lee Rubber	400	13	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛
30	13½		Lehigh Port Cem	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
5	2½		Lehigh Val Coal	700	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
21¾	13		Lehigh V Coal pf	400	12⅜	12⅛	12½	12½
78	65½	2.40	Lehigh Val RR	300	18¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
43⅞	24½	1.20	Lehman Corp	500	74½	74½	74½	
36¼	25½		Libbey-Owens-F	1900	38	37¼	37¾	37⅞
33⅜	28½	1	Liquid Carbonic	300	32½	32	32	31¾
34⅝	25¾	1	Loew's Inc	300	27½	27	27	26¾
2	1¼		Loft Inc	9900	33⅜	32¾	33⅛	32¾
2¾	1¼		LongBell Lum A	400	2½	2½	2½	2¾
21	15		Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
61½	48¼	1½b	Louisville G&E A	600	41	41	41	40
19½	15		Louisville & N	200	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18¼
			Ludlum Steel	500	55	55	55	55
			—M—					
31⅝	24	2	McCall Corp	300	31	31	31	30⅝
4½	1¾		McCrory B	1200	3¾	3½	3¾	3¼
21½	5¼		McCrory pf	100	16	16	16	
4¾	1		McLellan Stores	6000	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
41	9½		McLellan Sto pf	300	41	41	41	41
41⅜	33¼	1	Mack Trucks	300	34¾	34½	34⅝	34⅝
62½	52	2	Macy (RH) & Co	2300	54	53¾	54	53½
4⅝	2⅝		Madison Sq Gar	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
19	15½	.80b	Magma Copper	400	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½
8½	4¼		Mandel Bros	20	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
31	30		Man Elv mg	120	28	27	27	
19¾	15		Men Elv mg	30	17¾	17½	17¾	
30⅜	12¼	.60	Man Shirt	300	17¾	17½	17¾	
2⅝	1¾		Maracaibo Oil	200	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2½
8	5¾	.40	Marine Mid	1200	8½	8	8½	8½
32	21½	1.40	Marlin-Rockwell	200	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
18⅜	12⅛		Marshall Field	400	29¼	28	29¼	25¾
10⅝	6½		Martin Parry	2900	18¼	18	18¼	18
40⅜	32¼	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	300	37⅛	36½	37⅛	37
42½	30	1.60	May Dept StStores	1300	35⅞	34⅜	35½	35½
8¾	4¾		Maytag	2300	42	41⅜	41¾	42
27	10		Maytag pf ww	400	8½	8½	8½	8¾
80	48		Maytag 1pf	2000	25⅞	25	25⅞	25½
20	9		Maytag pf xw	40	20	20	20	
33	26	1.60	Melville Shoe	500	31½	31¼	31¼	32
30	16½	1	Mesta Mach	600	26¾	26½	26½	26½
6½	4½		Miami Cop	2800	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¾
14⅝	11½		Mid-Cont Pet	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾
21½	12¼		Midland Steel	600	13	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
5½	2¼		Min Moline	100	10	10	10	10
35¾	17½		Min Moline pf	500	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
7½	3½		Min SP&SSM R	300	31¾	31¼	31¾	31
14⅝	8		Mo Kan & Tex	70	7	7	7	
34⅜	17¾		Mo K&T pf	800	12¾	12½	12½	12½
3	2		Mo Pacific	1200	29½	29½	29½	29
9¾	4½		Mo Pacific pf	2800	5½	5	5½	5
85½	78	1¼	Monsanto Chem	1000	77¾	77¾	77¾	77½
35⅝	21¾		Montgom Ward	800	84	83¾	83¾	82¼
1⅜			Mother Lode	48000	33¾	32⅞	33⅜	33⅜
12	7¼		Moto Met Gauge	300	1	1	1	1
44¾	30		Motor Products	1200	11⅜	11	11¼	11¼
16⅛	9		Motor Wheel	1400	38	37¾	37¾	38½
14⅜	5¼		Mullins Mfg	3500	15½	15⅛	15⅝	15½
34½	13½		Mullins pf	1500	14⅜	13½	14¼	13½
11⅜	6½		Murray Body	30	32¾	30¾	32	30¾
				1100	10¼	10	10	10½
			—N—					
46	32		Nash Chat StL	30	43	41	43	
32½	23	1	Nash Motors	3800	27¾	27¼	27¼	27½
13¾	7⅜		Nat Aviation Corp	800	9	9	9	9½
8	6½		Nat Acme	600	8	8	8	7½
49½	39¾	2.80	Nat Bel H pf	100	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
141	131	7	Nat Biscuit	3900	41	40⅝	41	40⅝
23⅜	16½		Nat Biscuit pf	200	141	141	141	140⅝
17½	13	1.20	Nat Cash Register	1400	20⅜	20	20¼	20
18⅛	8		Nat Dairy Prod	13900	17	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝
38⅝	16½		Nat Dept S pf	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
141½	138	5	Nat Enam & St	200	28	27½	28	
15½	8¾	.80	Nat Lead	100	141	141	141	140
2¼	1¾		Nat Pow & Lt	7900	12¾	12⅜	12¾	13¼
58½	49	1	Nat Rys Mex 1pf	60	3	2	3	
18⅝	11½		Nat Rys Mex 2pf	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	
11⅜	6½		Nat Steel	1400	50½	49¾	50	50
13	6		Nat Supply	200	16	16	16	15¾
35½	31½		Nelsner Bros	200	22	22	22	22½
14⅜	9		Newport Indus	700	11¾	11½	11⅝	12
41⅜	33¼		NY Central	11600	39	38¼	38½	38¾
61⅝	52		NY Cent rts	38600	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
34⅝	17½		NY Chi & StL	1200	22	21¾	22	21
7	3¾		NY C & StL pf	400	32½	31	32	31¾
8	3		NY Dock	300	7¾	7½	7¾	7½
13	6		NY Dock pf	100	20	20	20	19
51½	1.26		NY Investors	30	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝
24¼	14¾		NY N H & H	4300	30¼	19½	20	19½
37⅞	23½		NY Ont & W	300	33½	32½	32½	32⅜
11⅝	8		NY Shipbldg	300	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10
22⅛	11⅝		NY Steam 6%	500	18½	18½	18⅝	18½
90	82	.50	Noranda M	10	92½	92½	92½	
25½	13¾	20.70	Norfolk & W pf	2500	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	38¾
8¾	4½		North American	10	20	20	20	19¼
73	47½	6	No Am Aviation	6800	20¾	19½	19⅝	18¾
16	11½		No Am Edison pf	2900	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
35½	21⅜		No Ger Lloyd	100	70½	70	70	70
41¾	34	3	Northern Pacific	6800	33⅜	32	32⅞	32
4½	2⅜		Northwestern Tel	20	40	40	40	
			Norwalk Tire	700	4½	4	4½	4
			—O—					
18⅞	12⅜		Ohio Oil	14900	14½	14	14	14
7	3⅜		Oliver Farm Eq	1800	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5⅜
27⅜	12		Oliver F E pf	700	23	22½	23½	23⅜
14¾	7½		Oppenheim Col	1100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
19¾	14¾	.60	Otis Elevator	1200	17	16¾	17	16⅞
8	4⅛		Otis Steel	1000	7¼	7	7⅛	7
94	78¼	3	Owens Ill Glass	300	86	86	86	86¼
			—P—					
4½	2		Pacific Coast	400	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
4½	3¾		Pacific Coast 1pf	200	7⅞	6½	7⅞	
23½	15½	1.50	Pacific Coast 2pf	190	4¼	4¼	4¼	
37	23½	3	Pacific Gas&El	2300	20¼	19½	20	19⅝
34	26¾		Pacific Lighting	900	35⅜	34½	35	
8⅝	5		Pacific Mills	300	21¾	20¾	21	20¾
110	72	6	Pacific Tel&Tel	300	31¾	30¾	30¾	31
110	103	6	Pacific T&T pf	1240	85½	85	85½	85
8¼	6⅝		Pac W Oil	10	110	110	110	
6⅝	3⅞		Packard Motor	100	7	7	7	7
11½	10¾		Pan-Am Pet	6300	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5⅝	1¾		Paramount Pub	100	½0¾	10¾	10¾	
35½	24		Park & Tilford	7900	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
6⅝	3½		Park Utah	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	
4¼	1½		Pathe Exchange	23200	6¼	5⅞	6	6⅛
21⅜	10½		Pathe Rtch A	1900	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
21⅞	17⅜		Patino Mines	1600	19⅞	19½	19⅝	19⅝
4¼	2		Peerless Motor	4200	21¼	20½	20¾	21
64	57¾	2	Penick & Ford	200	39	39	39	39¾
7¾	3⅞		Penn Coal&Coke	100	60	60	60	
29½	13		Penn Dixie Cem	400	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
67½	51½	1.26	Penn Dixie C pf	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	6¾
39½	29¼	.50b	Pennsylvania RR	2100	67¾	66½	66½	
43⅞	27	5	Peoples Gas&C	5900	35¾	34½	35½	67¼
33	16½		Pere Marquette	200	42¾	41	42¾	35
14¼	9		Petroleum	200	27¾	26½	27¾	26½
18⅜	15¾	.25b	Phelps Dodge	1000	12¾	12¼	12¾	12½
6¾	3¼		Phila & Reading	5300	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¾
14½	9		Phillips Forges	1100	5¼	5	5¼	5
8⅜	5⅛	.25b	Phillips Jones pf	200	15	14½	15	15
6½	2		Phillips Pet	20	65	65	65	
4¾	1⅞		Pierce-Arrow	4700	18¼	17¾	17¾	17¾
11⅜	3½		Pierce Oil	4200	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
10¾	7½		Pierce Oil pf	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	5⅜
2	1		Pierce Pet	200	9¼	9	9¼	9
23¾	18½	1	Pillsbury Flour	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
10⅞	7		Pitts Screw&Bolt	200	21½	21½	21½	22
43	30		Pitts Steel pf	4300	21½	21½	21½	22
16¾	12¾	1	Plymouth Oil	10	38½	10½	10½	10¾
14⅜	9¼		Poor & Co B	2100	15⅜	15	15⅛	
29¾	21		Postal Tel pf	400	12¼	12	12¼	
5½	1⅞		Pressed Steel Car	2800	24¼	24	24	24½
22	6⅞		Pressed Stl C pf	400	18½	17¾	18½	
41½	36	1.50	Procter & Gam	400	37¼	37	37	37¼
106	102½	5	Procter & G pf	230	105	105	105	105
1	¼		Prod & Refiners	2600	¾	¾	¾	
6⅞	2½

Financial: News and Comment

Margin Clause Is Contentious Point In Exchange Bill

President Wants 'Strong' Measure—Seat of Control Also Debated

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—An undercover dispute tonight split the technical experts who are revising the stock exchange bill, with Ferdinand Pecora and his associates, composing one faction, objecting to relaxations in the measure's minimum margin requirements otherwise agreed upon.

Over the week-end others of the bill's authors wrote into it a substitute provision that would permit margins as low as 25 per cent in some cases. The original measure, written by Mr. Pecora, Thomas Corcoran, youthful counsel for the reconstruction corporation, and James Landis of the Federal Trade Commission proposed a 60 per cent minimum.

Meanwhile, it was learned, an unofficial representative of President Roosevelt has been participating in the conferences. His name was not disclosed. Although he has ideas of his own on the subject his function, so far as the White House is concerned, has been to keep the Chief Executive advised of developments The President, frankly, wants a "strong" bill.

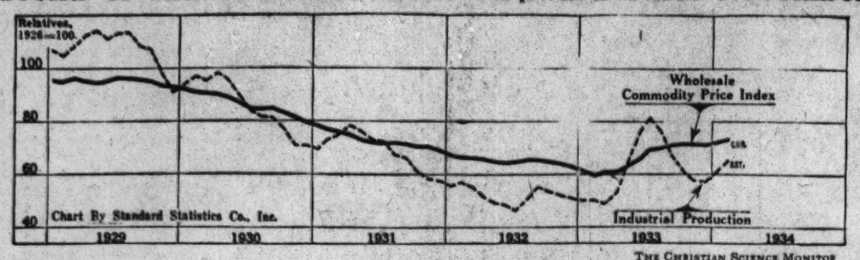
Word spread, too, that the Federal Reserve Board was represented in the week-end conferences on the measure. An important phase of the general controversy over the measure is whether control of speculative credit shall continue to rest with the Reserve System or be given over to the Federal Trade Commission, which would administer the measure.

The Senate Banking Committee today closed its hearings on the bill and prepared to take it up in executive session as soon as the experts have agreed upon a revised draft. This, the latter indicated, could not be expected before Wednesday or Thursday. When action on the bill has been completed, Mr. Pecora plans to proceed with the already lengthy investigation of stock market practices.

As part of this, the New York Stock Exchange in answer to a subpœna submitted today to the committee a statement of the finances of the exchange together with those of its affiliated and subsidiary organizations, never hitherto made public and not even circulated among members of the exchange.

Its importance was emphasized by Roland Redmond, exchange counsel in a plea to Mr. Pecora that it be kept in strictest confidence. Publication, he said, would "threaten the financial life of many men in business for years to come." Nevertheless, Mr. Pecora strongly indicated its contents eventually would be given to the press, after he and his associates have studied them.

Trend of Industrial Production Upward Since November



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE trend of industrial production has been upward since November in contrast with the decline of a year ago when the index fell below 60 in the Standard Statistics compilation.
Wholesale commodity prices have tended steadily higher since their low point of the depression a year ago.

U. S. Is Seen As Making Bid For More World Trade

Tariff Discussions, Good-Will Trips, Straws in the Wind

NEW YORK, March 13 (AP)—Foreign trade circles see the beginnings in a determined campaign to induce the merchants of the world to stock more American goods.

They point to President Roosevelt's request for tariff bargaining powers, and the sending abroad of Richard Washburn Child as a sort of traveling salesman for the U. S. A., on top of Secretary Hull's good-will trip through South America after the Pan-American Conference, as straws in the wind.

The depreciation of the dollar has already increased the value of American exports, in terms of our money, and decreased their cost in terms of foreign money.

U. S. Lost Most

Exports from the United States in 1933, calculated in the old gold dollar, had fallen to 24.9 per cent of 1929, according to a tabulation in the League of Nations statistical bulletin. But in terms of the depreciated dollar for that period of the year in which the dollar was lower, exports from this country were 32.5 per cent of the 1929, while in 1932 they were 30.6 per cent.

Foreign trade is less important to the United States than to other leading industrial countries, but the statistics also show that the United States lost relatively more of her export trade during the depression than any other major country.

Exports from the United Kingdom, based on the depreciated pound, were 50.4 per cent of 1929 last year. Germany's was 38.5 per cent; France, 36.8 per cent, and Italy, 39 per cent.

Increased exports in 1933 occurred rather generally in countries with depreciated currencies, while those which kept their currencies at the old parities mostly lost ground in the contest for markets.

Japan Sharp Contender

The most striking improvement was registered by Australia and Japan. Australia's exports, valued in terms of the depreciated Australian pound, were 91.9 per cent of the 1929 level, compared with 78.2 in 1932. Japan's exports were 87.4 per cent, compared with 64.8 per cent in the previous year.

The United States, 32.5 per cent, in terms of paper dollars, was better than the 30.6 in 1932, although the dollar did not depreciate sharply until June.

The year 1933 has shown interesting shifts in the direction of world trade, with both currency depreciation and trade agreements evidently playing their part.

While both the United States and Canada increased their exports, they did notably less business with each other. Exports from the United Kingdom showed a slight gain, but British goods were edged out of various Far Eastern markets by Japanese.

The World's Business

Some Effects of Devaluation

CASPAR MILQUETOAST—the "Timid Soul" of Webster's cartoons—on Feb. 1 offered a dollar bill to a salesman who was selling him an article priced at 59.06 cents, and said, "That will make it just right, I suppose." Caspar's attitude was not entirely untypical. People by the thousands imagined that something like this was meant by the Roosevelt devaluation of Jan. 31. Yet nothing of the sort did happen. Far from handing out new price tags on their artichokes and things, the storekeepers wondered what the fuss was all about.

But there was an immediate repercussion in every world market; for dollar devaluation instantly affected the dollar price of foreign money, and therefore of international goods.

* * *

Let us first look at the case of the franc. France is the leader of those nations which have kept their currencies tied to gold. The franc is equal to 65½ milligrams. On January 31 the United States joined the group. It did so by decreeing that from then on the dollar would be equal to 15 5-21 grains. Having settled upon the same parent, the two currencies instantly came into fraternal relation. That is to say that, having been fixed in terms of one commodity, they became fixed in terms of each other. What is the ratio or parity between them? Clearly the result of the sum obtained by dividing the gold weight of one by the gold weight of the other. We find that the franc is something less than seven hundredths of a dollar; to be exact, .0663, or 6.63 cents. A franc by the terms of this relation is theoretically redeemable for 6.63 cents in gold when presented at the United States Treasury.

There was every reason on February 1 to bring francs over here to get this price. For on January 31 the franc was quoted at 6.27 cents. But francs are not legal tender in the United States. So what happened was that the trading was done through gold. Francs were changed into gold in Paris at the 6.27 rate. Then the metal was sent across the ocean to collect the 6.63 rate.

Some $550,000,000 of gold has crossed the ocean in quest of this profit since Feb. 1. That is, $15,000,000 a day. No gold flow in history can compare to it. Already, in the space of nearly six weeks, the United States has added 8 per cent to its gold store. Whatever one may think about the international implications of this gold-drawing, it is plain that it is much more effective in filling the United States with gold than all the plans for subsidizing gold production put together.

For some mysterious reason it was stated soon after Jan. 31 that the American banking institutions, out of a wish not to embarrass France, would go slow in taking advantage of this golden opportunity. But, as the current bulletin of the National City Bank of New York says, "the situation promised the easiest money international bankers had seen in some time." (Those who called for devaluation in order to checkmate the international bankers, please note!) Banks, as the figures show, have since made up for lost time. So fast have they been pulling gold out of Europe that the Assay Office has been swamped with incoming metal.

Two prices obviously cannot rule the price of a thing in the same market. If a housewife had to see twin artichokes priced differently in the local market, she would think that something was wrong. What applies to artichokes applies to gold. Washington's decision to hoist a higher price for gold and pay all comers that price was bound to bring parity. Yesterday the franc had climbed to 6.58¾ cents. Allowing for transport costs, this about equalizes the transatlantic difference. The strain on France of the current movement is therefore over. And France has not lost enough gold to persuade her to abandon the gold standard.

* * *

What the world is asking, however, is, around what rate will the pound-dollar exchange settle? These units are the chief currencies. As long as Britain and the United States do not see eye to eye, international finance and international trade will be chaotic. The pound is not tied to gold. It is "managed." Therefore its relation with the dollar is not wholly determinable by the price of gold. Prior to Jan. 31, however, the pound had been practically pegged to the gold franc at between 78 and 86 francs to the pound. On Jan. 31 it was 79 francs. If the pound had stayed at that rate, the pushing up of the franc vis-à-vis the dollar by American devaluation would have had a repercussion on the pound's relation with the dollar. The "parity" of this cross rate would be 79x6.63 cents, or $5.24 to the pound.

American devaluation put the British in a dilemma. Should they stay with the franc and follow it up in relation to the dollar? Or should they slip out the peg with the franc and compete with American depreciation? The dilemma is creating endless discussion in all the financial capitals. There are, as always, two schools of thoughts in Britain. Anxious to maintain some anchor of exchange stability, antipathetic to exchange depreciation, City (or financial) opinion wants to stick to the franc. But industrial opinion, particularly in the north of England, shudders at anything like a $5.24 pound. (So, for that matter, does the City, but it regards its choice as the lesser of two evils.) Northern industries are looking hopefully to the recapture of foreign markets. Anything like a $5.24 pound would put them at a great disadvantage with American competition.

On the horns of this dilemma, Britain since Jan. 31 has taken a middle course. It has allowed the pound-franc exchange to fall to 77 (as compared with 79 on Jan. 31). Less than that it does not seem willing to go as yet. What it has done further than this to arrest the appreciation of the pound is not known. But something else has happened. For the pound has been arrested in its flight upward at around $5.08. It is strange that Britain has allowed the pound to rise (the dollar to depreciate) as high as $5.08. In so doing she has helped to make dollar devaluation fairly effective against the pound. For the quotation on Jan. 31 was $4.97.

* * *

The report is again current that London and Washington have reached an understanding. It comes out so regularly that it is beginning to have "an ancient and fish-like smell." The facts seem to point against immediate agreement. If commodity prices do not go up in the United States, as Caspar Milquetoast expected, and therefore increase the costs of American export business to a more competitive level, Britain must remain loath to stabilize at around present levels. Moreover, President Roosevelt wishes to keep his hands free to fix a new parity for the dollar. He was given this power in the Gold Reserve Act. This freedom is not consonant with an agreement with the pound—at least from Britain's standpoint.

H. B. E.

Primary Cotton Cloth Business Continues Quiet

Back Orders Keep Mills Busy—Shorter Hours Under Discussion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 13—Business was again very quiet in the primary cotton cloth market last week.

Sales were far below production, but this did not create any anxiety on the part of mill executives or agents since practically all mills have a very comfortable backlog of unfilled orders, and shipments are proceeding at a rate equal to production.

After the President in his speech to the NRA convention of code authorities called on industry to put more people at work and so take up the burden being dropped by the CWA, merchants and mill executives expressed decided opposition. The threat, however, of compulsory legislaton seems to have reconciled them to some measure of compliance.

The administrator, General Johnson, showed his appreciation of the coöperation of the cotton textile industry by appointing Mr. Sloan chairman of the committee to work out the details of shorter hours per week as applied to various industries. It seems settled that 36 hours will be accepted as the basic week with exceptions being granted when proved necessary.

Buying Indications

While business was unusually dull last week there were a number of signs pointing to an early revival of buying. Many prospective buyers are finding an unexpected scarcity of the goods they desire, and are often compelled to curtail their purchases to available yardage. Thus nearly every sale left unfilled needs. It is thought the accumulations of these wants, coupled with a firm price stand of most mills will soon ripen into a pronounced buying movement.

Print cloths moved even slower than during the previous week, but prices held extremely firm. Carded broadcloths were stimulated out of their recent lethargy by a slight concession to 7⅛c for the 80x60s and 9⅛c for the 100x60s. These prices attracted good buying and all of the burdensome goods seemed to have been absorbed by the end of the week. Narrow sheeting sales absorbed all the moderate offerings.

Wide Sheetings Active

Wide sheetings were the most active of the wide goods. They brought full prices. Many buyers are seeking to pick up various wide goods at sharp concessions but are realizing that their chances are diminishing.

In the fine goods division interest centered largely on early deliveries. Total business booked was relatively small because of the inability of mills to meet wanted deliveries. Jobbers and converters are taking good orders for finished goods and appear confident that the demand will continue.

Combed lawns were steady with a very few secondhand offers. The organdie lawn numbers led in volume. Carded lawns moved in fair volume at higher prices.

The cotton-warp rayon-filled flat crepes were frequently sought but very little actual business was consummated. Standard rayon fabrics were sold moderately with French crepes leading at slight concessions under asking prices.

Canada's Exports in 1932 Show Material Betterment

Long-Term Trend Changing, Says Royal Bank Review—Sales Abroad Last Year $531,000,000 Rise of $37,000,000—Mining Shipments Gain Most

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 13—After a long period, in which Canada's foreign trade suffered reverses, the trend has changed and this country's international trade is now on the uptrend, says the Royal Bank of Canada in its monthly letter.

The analysis continues:

Exports have improved materially, in spite of the continued decline in imports and toward the end of the year imports also began to improve. Exports in 1933 amounted to $531,000,000, as compared with $494,000,000 in 1932, and imports to $401,000,000, as compared with $453,000,000. This increase in exports suggests that with recovery in world-buying power demand for Canadian products is improving rapidly.

Canada Affected Less

The most striking feature of the depression was the collapse of long-established trade relationships between nations. All important trading nations suffered severely. The exports of the United States fell from $5,200,000,000 in 1929 to $1,600,000,000 in 1932, and even those of Great Britain fell from £729,000,000 to £365,000,000, and the exports of Canada were reduced from $1,182,000,000 to $494,000,000, or about 58 per cent. World-wide increases in tariffs, exchange restrictions, embargoes, and declining purchasing power reduced the trade of Canada in 1932 to the level of 1914, and that of the United States to the level of 1905.

Although this disruption of world trade affected both Canada and the United States in much the same way, Canadian foreign trade suffered much less than that of the United States. While the value of Canadian exports declined by 58 per cent, the value of United States' exports declined by 70 per cent. Canadian export prices fell off 38 per cent; those of the United States, by 43 per cent, and the volume of Canadian exports declined by 33 per cent, while those of the United States declined by 48 per cent.

Mining Exports Gain Most

With this analysis of exports in the year 1932 as a background, let us turn to the results attained in 1933. This past year Canadian apple exports exceeded those of 1932 by $4,500,000; wheat flour showed a gain of $1,800,000; salmon, more than $1,000,000; bacon, $4,500,000; hides and skins, 1,750,000, and raw wool, $1,500,000. There were gains of $6,000,000 in unmanufactured wood, including $5,000,000 in planks and boards; $5,000,000 in manufactured products made of wood, and 4,000,000 in wood pulp.

The manufacturing industries showed gains of $500,000 in sewing machines; $2,700,000 in automobiles and automobile parts; $500,000 in electrical apparatus; more than $2,000,000 in aluminum, and $1,000,000 each in acids, abrasives and rubber goods, including tires, boots and shoes.

The most spectacular gains were those in the mining industry with $15,512,000 increase in nickel, $1,773,000 increase in lead, a gain of $1,310,000 in zinc, and increases of $686,000 and $229,000 in copper and brass.

Losses were shown amounting to $3,689,000 in barley exports, $2,866,000 in rye, $5,973,000 in wheat, $14,000,000 in paper exports, and more than $1,00,000 in electric vacuum cleaners.

In the following table will be found the list of exports and imports by important countries. It has been computed that there were increases in the value of the exports to 36 countries, and losses to 29 countries:

Canada's Imports and Exports
(000 omitted)

	Imports		Exports	
	1932	1933	1932	1933
United Kingdom	$93,508	$98,067	$178,172	$210,414
Australia	5,845	5,080	7,133	10,208
New Zealand	856	2,013	3,406	3,833
British West Indies	13,148	11,243	8,314	8,305
British Africa	5,022	6,048	5,208	6,757
British India	4,748	4,868	2,732	2,661
Ceylon	1,251	1,160	87	73
Fiji	1,998	1,933	94	151
Hong Kong	562	618	1,375	1,058
Irish Free State	40	27	2,579	3,422
Newfoundland	576	626	5,645	6,025
Other British Empire	504	1,190	2,432	1,992
Total British Empire	128,058	132,873	217,157	254,899
United States	262,549	217,292	162,631	170,534
Belgium	4,047	3,076	14,948	12,338
Czechoslovakia	2,037	1,302	159	62
Denmark	118	257	2,918	2,388
France	9,514	6,701	14,469	12,255
Germany	9,756	9,206	7,798	9,941
Italy	3,281	2,666	3,871	3,578
Netherlands	4,307	3,234	16,907	18,441
Norway	504	489	3,502	4,219
Spain	1,299	1,053	2,067	1,866
Sweden	748	981	3,092	1,435
Switzerland	2,813	2,687	227	213
U. S. S. R.	381	273	1,816	...
Argentina	992	1,585	2,962	2,653
Brazil	754	543	1,136	1,898
Colombia	3,422	3,097	401	428
Cuba	742	989	1,048	872
Mexico	1,011	390	1,219	1,583
Peru	3,772	2,640	787	756
Venezuela	935	424	371	397
Dutch West Indies	1,199	882	59	83
St. Pierre and Miquelon	108	119	8,892	4,911
China	1,767	2,167	6,941	6,583
Dutch East Indies	233	504	345	425
Egypt	318	473	185	202
Japan	4,551	3,129	11,996	13,002
Portuguese Africa	...	...	902	884

Sees a Possible Tire Production Decline for 1934

Institute Expects Fewer Replacements—Decrease in Old Automobiles

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—Despite the fact that it looks for a larger sale of automobiles this year than last, the Alexander Hamilton Institute does not look for any similar increase in tire consumption in 1934. The institute's analysis of the tire situation says, in part:

"A conservative calculation indicates that shipments of tires in 1934 may be smaller than in 1933. The prospect is that tire requirements for new cars will show an increase because of the probable expansion of automobile production, but this increase may be offset by a drop in replacements. A conservative estimate indicates that 2,600,000 automobiles will be manufactured this year, as compared with 1,960,000 last year. On the basis of five tires for each new car, 13,000,000 tires will be needed this year, as compared with 9,800,000 tires last year, to meet new car requirements.

"A drop in replacements is indicated by an estimate showing a reduction in the number of old cars. On the basis of an eight-year life, which last year's figures indicated to be the average life of an automobile at the present time, the number of old cars carried over from 1933 totaled 19,811,000 as compared with a carryover of 22,914,000 cars from the previous year. On the basis of an average replacement of 1.46 tires per car in 1934 which was the replacement average last year, the total number of tires that will be replaced this year will amount to 28,924,000 as compared with 33,387,000 in 1933.

"There is no method of making an exact calculation of the export demand but exports in 1934 should at least equal those of 1933 and the 1933 figure of 1,065,000 tires may consequently be used as a conservative estimate of exports in 1934.

"The estimate of tire shipments in 1934 may be considered a minimum figure. There is a fair chance that this estimate will be exceeded."

Sharp Increase In Daily Average Of Crude Oil Output

TULSA, Okla., March 13 (AP)—The three major producing areas poured a markedly increased flow of crude oil into the market last week and advanced the daily average 132,377 barrels, from 2,252,795 to 2,385,172 barrels, the Oil and Gas Journal says.

The Federal allowable for the country in March is 2,282,800.

Oklahoma output rose from 404,530 to 477,270 barrels a day. Federal allocation to the State for March is 456,400 barrels.

Texas continued above the 1,000,000-barrel mark for the second successive week with an output of 1,018,232 barrels. This represented an increase of 15,377 barrels daily average. The Federal allowable for Texas is 947,900, while the State allowable is slightly higher.

In California, production rose from 423,750 to 470,000 barrels, this also constituting a considerably larger quantity than the Federal allowable, which is 453,900 barrels.

Kansas was above the allowable of 112,300 barrels at 113,485 barrels, an increase of 400 barrels in daily average.

The eastern area dropped 2000 barrels to 121,000 barrels daily, which compares with an allocation of 124,500 barrels.

In the Rockies the average rose from 82,750 to 82,940 barrels, which compares with an allotment of 83,800 barrels.

Argentine Exports Show Gains for Two Months

BUENOS AIRES, March 13 (By U. P.)—Exports for January and February showed an increase in value of 40.4 per cent over the like months in 1933, it was announced here recently. The increase in volume amounted to 14 per cent.

The value in paper pesos totaled 278,823,000 (currently $93,000,000), compared with 198,600,000 pesos in the like period of 1933.

Analysis of the figures showed the export of hides increased 30 per cent in volume, and 98 per cent in value; wool 2.7 in volume and 135 per cent in value. Total animal products exported increased 2.8 per cent in volume, and 62.2 in value; agricultural products 14.3 in volume and 24.9 per cent in value.

Mexico's Absentee Impost Tax Likely To Give Big Yield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Foreign concerns as well as many Mexicans will contribute millions of dollars in additional taxes yearly as a result of the 2 per cent absentee impost which went into effect on March 1 by presidential decree.

An indication of the thoroughness with which the decree covered all possible income derived in Mexico is seen in the statement by the head of one foreign concern that the new tax will mean payment of $750,000 yearly on dividend money sent out of the country.

Besides applying to all active commercial and industrial enterprises which are exporting profits derived through operations in Mexico, the new law also strikes at many absentee real estate and other property owners who left Mexico following the Madero revolution against Porfirio Diaz, or who have never lived in Mexico and who have been drawing sizable incomes from rentals and interest.

The new tax applies to all persons whether of foreign or Mexican nationality, with the exception of Mexican Government employees in service abroad. Persons who have resided abroad more than four months are considered absentees.

Funds derived from Mexican operations and invested in a foreign country where they are producing income provide taxable category under the all-inclusive law which applies to everything from lottery prizes to securities of foreign governments. Profits from export of Mexican products are also taxed under this special law except in cases where the money is used for importation of machinery or materials to Mexico.

Stock Price Trend Not Influenced by Strikes

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—Whatever the origin of the Wall Street maxim to the effect that sale of securities on strike news is unwise, only casual review of the labor disturbances of the past 15 or 20 years shows that such have had little or no effect on the stock market as a whole, says the Standard Statistics Company of New York.

So far as the longer term trend of business conditions or security prices are concerned, strikes and lockouts have risen during years of improvement just about as often as they have declined.

The number of strikes and lockouts since 1917 is as follows:

Year	No.
1917	4443
1918	3347
1919	3571
1920	3591
1921	2381
1922	1112
1923	1553
1924	1249
1925	1301
1926	1035
1927	734
1928	629
1929	903
1930	653
1931	894
1932	808

Banco de Mexico Growth Is Rapid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F. — Remarkable growth of the Banco de Mexico since its organization as a central government bank of issue is revealed in the recapitulations for 1933 recently made public and which show net earnings of the institution for the year totaling 4,227,253 pesos.

During the year the bank extended its operations, establishing a foreign exchange reserve by which speculation in foreign currencies was practically eliminated. This reserve, which was hardly 1,000,000 pesos at the beginning of the year, reached more than 24,000,000 as the year closed.

Emission of paper currency during the year totaled 85,300,000 pesos and minting of metals since reform of the monetary law in 1932 reached a total of 88,553,000 pesos.

Home Owners Loan Aids 1283 in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, N. C., March 13—A total of $3,442,862 has been disbursed by the Home Owners Loan Corporation to take up the mortgages on 1283 homes in North Carolina, it was announced by Alan S. O'Neal, State manager with headquarters here, in his report for the week which ended March 2.

During the week the corporation paid out $266,362 in cash and bonds to take up the mortgages on 120 homes.

Summarizing the other activities of the corporation, Mr. O'Neal said that since the organization began operations last summer 3533 applications for loans have been approved, the total amount involved being $7,687,502.

The corporation thus far has received 11,024 applications for loans, the total amount requested being $29,583,074. Of these applications 354 were received during the week which ended March 2.

Nonferrous Metal Mart More Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 13—Nonferrous metal markets have been more active. Tin was the briskest so far this year, with a net rise for the week of a cent and a half a pound. The high rate of tin consumption in tin plate manufacture and the automobile industry has tended to exhaust supplies and bring consumers into the market.

Copper was also the most active in several weeks, both here and abroad. Though prices did not advance there was an absence of concessions which had prevailed in recent weeks. The domestic price was firm at 8 cents a pound, with the European price around 8.15 c. i. f. European ports. It is estimated that surplus stocks of copper in North and South America declined 15,000 tons during February.

Zinc eased 50 cents a ton, or to 4¾c a pound, East St. Louis, thus proving an exception to the generally strong tone of the metal markets. Demand for the metal was light.

Quicksilver prices have been rising sharply the last few weeks. Antimony has also taken on new strength.

Sees Gold Influx Nearing an End

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—The discontinuance of the present influx of gold would contribute to a stabilization of world currencies, in the opinion of the Alexander Hamilton Institute in its current bulletin. The institute believes that the current movement of gold is coming to an end, advancing the following reasons:

"In the first place, the American balances in France have been practically liquidated. Secondly, the balancing of the French budget and the declaration of financial leaders in France that the country will rigidly adhere to the gold standard have resulted in an increase in confidence and a rise in the exchange value of the franc. Thirdly, it is apparent that the British Exchange Equalization Fund has recently intervened in the bullion market, and, by buying gold, has depressed the value of the pound sterling.

"It has been calculated that if the pound should go below $5.06 a pound it would be unprofitable for Americans to ship gold to this country," the institute continues.

Says 30-Hour Week Would Hurt Railways

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 13—Declaring that further reductions in working hours and advances in wages would be "a serious menace to continued recovery," Samuel O. Dunn, editor of Railway Age, yesterday estimated that a 30-hour week would cost the railroads $600,000,000 a year, thus preventing the use of this money for new material purchases. Mr. Dunn addressed the signal section of the American Railway Association.

The "durable" goods industries, of which the railroads are a large customer, are badly in need of business, Mr. Dunn said, and if the railroads can continue to make the new purchases they have begun, it will do much more toward helping recovery than the 30-hour week, he held.

Slight Rise in Business Failures During the Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—A nominal rise occurred in the number of business failures for the week ended March 8. The total in the United States, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was 260, compared with 253 and 255, respectively, in the two weeks immediately preceding. Contrasted with the total of 494 last year, the current week's figures declined 47.4 per cent.

More failures occurred in the latest report in the East, the South, and for the Pacific coast sections, but there was a drop of 11 in the western region, as compared with the total a week earlier. Failures with liabilities of $5000 and over in each case numbered 160 this week, compared with 165 last week and 357 a year ago.

North Carolina Leads The South in Retail Outlets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 13—North Carolina leads other southern States in number of retail outlets and annual sales, according to general consumer market statistics received by the Chamber of Commerce from two bureaus of the Department of Commerce.

This State has 28,959 retail outlets with annual sales totaling $744,140,000. North Carolina leads Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia in this respect.

British Leader Has Scheme to Control Private Monopolies

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A scheme for state-controlled corporations to take charge of industrial monopolies in those cases where private enterprise is unavoidable is being put forward here by Sir Herbert Samuel, leader of the Opposition Liberals.

Such monopolies are ones involving financial risk and competition in foreign markets

In these cases, Sir Herbert said at Birmingham recently, "corporations subject to state investigation and control should be formed in order to prevent excessive profit-taking and consequent detriment to the consumer.

"Industry," Sir Herbert continued, "needs tranquillity but this can only be obtained on a basis of justice. It is a question of fair working conditions, but it is also a question of right status of the workman. He will not consent to remain merely a servant in industry, a hired employee, a 'hand' and nothing more. It is essential that he should be accorded the position of a colleague in a joint enterprise."

Sir Herbert's plan is claimed to be already working successfully in the Lancashire cotton industry. It includes the setting up of joint industrial councils representing employers and employed to fix working conditions binding to all concerned.

Building Permits Advance 12 P. C. Above Last Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—Building permits for 215 cities regularly reporting to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., totaled $19,215,309 during February, compared with $17,161,943 in February, last year, an increase of 12 per cent. Comparison with the January total of $20,561,018, however, reveals a drop of 6.5 per cent, as compared with a usual seasonal advance of about 4 per cent at this time.

The best showing during February was made by the cities outside of New York and especially in the south Atlantic states, which more than doubled the building expenditures of the same month a year ago.

At New York City building expenditures last month dropped to the lowest level since January, 1933, totaling only $2,994,728, as compared with $4,488,544 in January, a decline of 33.3 per cent, and with $6,752,130 in February a year ago, or a loss of 55.6 per cent.

Government Income Over Two Billion Thus Far in Year

WASHINGTON, March 13 (AP)—The Government's income for the fiscal year—it ends July 1—today passed the $2,000,000,000 mark while expenditures stood at $4,444,687,000.

Receipts from last July 1 through March 10, the latest day available, were $2,001,959,165 as compared with $1,293,522,909 in the like period last year.

The biggest items in the increase were miscellaneous taxes—swollen by new levies and distilled spirits revenue—which jumped from $548,908,000 last year to $1,035,581,000 this year.

Agricultural processing taxes, not in effect last year, have supplied $230,818,000.

Customs receipts climbed from $175,707,000 to $233,228,000.

Income tax payments continued to lag behind last year with comparative figures of $382,822,000 and $393,612,000. But March payments have shown a sudden spurt as collections were made on first-quarter installments on 1933 incomes.

For the first 10 days of March the Treasury took in $24,615,680, as compared with $10,272,698 last year.

Secretary Morgenthau said payments are running a "shade above estimates." Total March collections last year were $180,000,000.

Government expenditures, which climbed steadily from July through January, dropped off sharply in February and so far in March are running behind February figures.

In the first 10 days of February the Government spent $248,436,000. In the like March period outlays were $206,915,000.

President Roosevelt's budget estimates of expenditures this fiscal year exceeded $10,000,000,000. With only $4,444,000,000 spent to date, more than half the entire amount remains for spending before June 30 to fulfill estimates.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Mar. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Mar. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Apr. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Apr. 10

Final Boston Garden Game of the National Hockey League Season Tonight

Boucher Leads Young Senators Against Boston

May Be Last Local Contest for Many in Uniform of Bruins

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston		Ottawa
Galbraith, lw		rw, Finnigan
Barry, c		c, Kaminsky
Clapper, rw		lw, Shannon
Wilcox, ld		rd, Shields
Shore, rd		ld, Bowman
Thompson, g		g, Beveridge

Boston spares—Beattie, Stewart, Lamb, Siebert, Smith, Lane, Oliver, Smillie. Ottawa spares—Voss, D. Roche, E. Roche, Howe, Touhey, Wasnie, Hollett, Kalbfleisch.

The final game of the National Hockey League season in Boston is scheduled for the Garden tonight with the Boston Bruins and Ottawa Senators playing. Both clubs are out of the playoff running for this year so the result will mean nothing in the standing; but since each club is playing its best hockey of the season right now there might be unexpected action.

Apart from the post-season game against the Cubs this may be the last local game in which the present members of the Bruins will play together as a team. Their failure to make the playoffs has occasioned belief that many of the players are slated to play in uniforms other than those of the Bruins next season. It may be the last view of the Ottawa Senators, also. Unable to gather satisfactory financial returns from Ottawa fans, there is talk of the team playing elsewhere next season or not at all.

Boucher Has Done Well

Even though the Senators finished in last place of their division, George Boucher, coach, has been highly commended for his excellent handling of a major-league team loaded with a lineup embracing too many inexperienced recruits. Four players, Kaminsky, Shannon, Kalbfleisch and Bowman, were taken from the Niagara Falls senior amateur team this season and have played regularly for the Senators. Under the tutelage of Boucher they have improved to the point where they are now regarded as valuable prospects.

In games played between the two this season the Senators have had all the best of it, winning four times to once for the locals. Boston won the opening game back in November on Boston ice, 4 to 2. Since then, however, the Senators have beaten the locals by scores of 2 to 1, 9 to 2, 3 to 1, and 9 to 4.

Senators Are Confident

Should the Bruins play against Ottawa as they did against the Toronto Maple Leafs last week, the Senators are in for a neat trimming. On the other hand, the Senators, because of their frequent success against the heavy Bruins this season, feel confident that they will be able to make this the fifth-straight victory.

The game will furnish an opportunity also for the presentation of the Eddie Shore Trophy to the Cambridge Latin team, champions of the Interscholastic Hockey League, and members of the Arlington, Melrose, Newton, Belmont, Rindge Tech, Stoneham and Medford teams will watch the Cantabs receive the trophy from Shore and President Charles F. Adams of the Bruins. The Shore Trophy was given to the Interscholastic League by the fans of Boston as a stimulus to schoolboy hockey.

William P. Watts Will Lead Harvard Sextet

William P. Watts '35 of Philadelphia, was today elected captain of the Harvard varsity hockey team for next year. He is 22 years old, weighs 165 pounds and is 6ft. 1in. tall. He won his numerals as a member of his freshman hockey team and won his "H" as a member of the varsity hockey team of 1932-33 and again this year. He plays defense and prepared for Harvard at New Prep. He is a brother of Henry M. Watts Jr., '25.

By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Dick Williams to Captain Again

WHEN the announcement was made that Holcombe Ward and Dwight F. Davis had been named to the United States Davis Cup committee of 1934, it was hailed with delight. When the announcement was made that R. Norris Williams 2d had been named captain of the United States team for 1934, it was received with equal enthusiasm. In addition to these three men, Walter M. Hall, J. Hope Doeg, Jones W. Mersereau, Walter L. Pate and Bernon S. Prentice have been named as the committee to select the players who will represent Uncle Sam in his effort to bring the famous trophy back to its home shores this year

Half Committee Former Davis Cup Players

It would indeed be hard to think of better selections than those which have been announced. Half of the selection committee—Ward, Davis, Williams and Doeg—have represented the United States in former Davis Cup matches. They are well versed in the conditions governing this competition, and also know lawn tennis in every detail. They are, therefore, well qualified for the picking of the American players as well as the handling of any other questions which may arise.

Williams Has Held Many Titles

The selection of Williams as team captain is especially welcome news, as it is felt that he will be exceptionally well qualified to help select and handle the players in their difficult task. Williams has been one of the leading players of the world. In 1914 and 1916 he held the United States singles championship title. In 1925 and 1926 he was one of the United States doubles champions. In 1912 and 1915 he was clay-court singles champion, and in 1912 he was also mixed doubles champion, with Mary K. Browne as a partner. He also held the intercollegiate championship singles in 1913 and 1915, and, with Richard Harte, the intercollegiate doubles in 1914 and 1915. He also played on or captained the United States Davis Cup teams of 1913, 1914 and 1921 to 1927, inclusive.

Appointment Meets Criticism

During the past few years there has been considerable criticism in certain United States tennis circles over the fact that the captain or manager of the teams had not himself had experience in international tennis. These critics have felt that the captain should be a former internationalist. This criticism has now been met, and no one can say that, in picking Williams, the committee has not selected an internationalist. In fact, it would be difficult to get a person who has had more such experience.

Tilden May Help the Players

One of the first statements credited to Williams after his appointment as captain was that the cup team will have the aid of tennis professionals, including Big Bill Tilden and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., if he succeeds in his purpose of seeking them to help in the development of the American team. During the past few years Tilden has had quite a bit to say about the way the United States teams have been handled, and it is more than likely that he will be glad to lend any help wanted by Captain Williams. With such a combination handling the United States forces, prospects of the cup coming home this coming summer appear considerably brighter than they did a few weeks ago.

Washington Five Takes Deciding Game of Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, March 13—The University of Washington's basketball varsity won the third and deciding game of the series with the University of Southern California last night and by virtue of the victory won the championship of the Pacific coast conference. The score was 34 to 30, and the contest was witnessed by 7500 people, who jammed into the Olympic auditorium to see the final game of the year.

The coach of the Huskies, Clarence S. Edmundson, said that his team was one of the smartest he had ever coached. He might well have added that it was one of the fastest, for it was super-speed as well as clever play that forced a brilliant Trojan team to accept defeat.

Floor goals on both squads were well distributed, and there was no particular brilliance on the part of any contestant. But the floor play and passing, coupled with sensational dribbling and terrific speed, was the margin that swung Washington into the championship.

The Huskies started strong and piled up a 6-to-0 lead. Then the Trojans warmed to the task and rang up 10 consecutive points. Southern California continued to hold the advantage, and led, 16 to 9, at half-time.

The second half was all Washington, the Huskies scoring 25 points to the Trojans' 14. With three minutes to play the two teams were tied, 30 to 30, but a goal from the floor by Harold G. Lee '34 from under the basket, and another by Robert Galer '35 from the foul line gave Washington a lead which it maintained to the end of the game. The summary:

Washington		Southern Calif.
Hanover, lf		rg, Bescos
Galer, Wyman, rf		lg, Kelly
Wagner, c		c, Guttero, Foss
Weber, Cook, lg		rf, Holbrook, Browning, Hupp
Lee, rg		lf, Elliott, Muth

Score—University of Washington 34, University of Southern California 30. Goals from floor—Lee 5, Galer 3, Hanover 2, Wagner 2, Weber for Washington; Guttero 4, Holbrook 3, Kelly 2, Bescos 2, Elliott for Southern California. Goals from foul—Lee 3, Hanover 2, Wagner 2, Galer for Washington; Bescos 2, Muth, Elliott, Guttero, Kelly for Southern California. Referees—James Mitchell and Russell Cripes.

Six Colleges Accept

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., March 13—Pennsylvania State College, Yale, Amherst, University of Pennsylvania, Colgate and Rutgers have accepted the invitations to compete in the informal intercollegiate indoor tennis tournament at Cornell University here Friday and Saturday. Syracuse and Princeton are expected to send players.

Morenz Still Is Speediest Skater By Writers' Vote

By the Canadian Press

TORONTO, March 13—A dozen years of campaigning behind him, Howie Morenz is still the fleetest player in the National Hockey League when the comet of the Montreal Canadiens turns it on. This is one decision reached by Canadian and United States sports editors in N. H. L. cities who voted in a poll conducted by the Canadien Press in connection with the annual all-star team ballot.

There was a wider divergence of opinion as to the fastest skater in the circuit than on any of the four other questions the writers were asked to decide. Nearly a dozen younger stars with blazing speed have come along to threaten the Morenz tradition, and most of them were accorded a measure of support.

But the Canadien center, the youth they called the Stratford streak when he jumped into the National League 12 years ago from Stratford's intermediate team in the Ontario Hockey Association, is still the fastest of them all. He received 10 votes out of a possibly 33, double the number received by the closest of his challengers, Harvey Jackson of Toronto Maple Leafs.

With greater unanimity, the newspaper men voted that the best-formed line in the N. H. L. is made up of Charles Conacher, Jackson and Joe Primeau, of the Leafs. The league's leading scorer, Conacher packs the hardest shot of any player, they said. The best stick handler is little Aurel Joliat, who has been Morenz's sidekick over a stretch of a dozen years, and Eddie Shore of the Boston Bruins is the game's greatest box-office attraction.

The writers heaped up their ballots for the Toronto "Kid Line," for Joliat, Conacher and Shore. Chief controversy centered around the question of speed.

Heavy Training Over For Dark and Light Blues

LONDON, March 13 (AP)—With the strenuous part of their training complete, the Oxford and Cambridge crews confined practice yesterday to brief outings with short bursts of rowing in preparation for the classic boat race on the Thames Saturday.

Oxford, which has not won a race since 1923, practiced starts in the morning, getting in 10 strokes in 15 seconds and 38½ in a full minute's row. The Dark Blues went out again in the afternoon and stepped the beat to 38 and 36 strokes in the first and second minutes of a short burst.

Cambridge did little work on its first outing, but rowed two minutes in the afternoon at a rate of 36 and 35 strokes.

Big Ten Swimming Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, March 13—More than 100 swimmers are to compete in the annual swimming championship meet of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association to be held here Saturday, it is announced by Coach D. A. Armbruster at University of Iowa. Defenders of five individual titles will appear in the Hawkeyes' 75-foot pool. James C. Christy '34, captain of the champion University of Michigan team, is to defend the 220 and 440-yard freestyle crowns. His team mate, Richard K. Degener '34, will defend in the fancy springboard diving. Donald R. Horn '35 of Northwestern University is to try repeating in the 200-yard breaststroke event, and Arthur T. Highland '34, another Wildcat, will defend in the 100-yard crawl sprint.

Dartmouth Elects Crouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., March 13—William D. Crouse '35 of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, was elected captain of the Dartmouth swimming team at a meeting of the lettermen recently. Crouse had been a consistent star in the dashes and the relay for two years, and he was undefeated in the 50-yard event this season. Crouse is a member of the Chi Phi fraternity at Dartmouth, and takes part in no other sport.

Colgate Elects Campbell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, N. Y., March 13—Stacy Campbell has been elected captain of the Colgate University basketball team for next season. Campbell plays center and forward on the basketball team and first base on the varsity baseball nine.

Schoolboy Gives Borotra Battle In Indoor Tennis

All 12 of the International Seeded Stars Advance to Round of 16

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—All 12 of the international seeded stars in the United States indoor tennis singles championship reached the round of 16 yesterday when the second round was completed at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Gregory S Mangin, defending champion, and his American associates of the seeded list all had comparatively easy tasks, but the overseas contingent met with more trouble, as Jean Borotra, dean of the French team, had to battle all the way for over an hour before he came through, and Paul Feret had two matches on his hands to overtake the field.

Once more the leaders were forced to extra games in several cases in their victories. Lieut. R. M. Watt Jr., U. S. N., now stationed at the New York Navy Yard, tied the score at 7-all, but failed to get a game from Mangin for the balance of the match. and Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. was also carried by Sheldon Morgenstern to extra games before winning at 7—5, 6—3.

But the real battle came at the end of the day, when Ernest Kozlan, a Brooklyn schoolboy, fought Borotra on even terms right to the end of the battle, in spite of brilliant play by the Basque, using his service and his great getting ability to handle the shots of the famous French star and forcing him into a baseline duel that gave the youngster the second set. Only at the end did Borotra show any superior ability over the unknown. The score was 8—6, 3—6, 6—3.

It was announced that the team to compete against the Frenchmen in the International Club series for the Seventh Regiment Bowl, next week, will not be selected until the conclusion of the tournament, so as to give the preference to the players who show best in both singles and doubles. The summary:

United States Indoor Tennis Championship—First Round

Paul Feret, France, defeated Irving W. Raymond, Columbia, 6—1, 6—1.

Second Round

F. X. Shields, International Club, defeated E. H. Burns, Westminster Club, 6—1, 6—3.

William Thompson, Westminster Club, defeated Sidney Seligson, New York, 8—6, 6—4.

E. H. McCauliff Jr., Ardsley T. C., defeated Sheldon Morgenstern, New York, 7—5, 6—3.

Feret defeated G. R. Preston, Seventh Regiment T. C., 6—4, 6—3.

Ernest Sloezen, Los Angles T. C., defeated Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York, 6—1, 6—3.

Dr. Lawrence Kurzrok, Brooklyn, N. Y., defeated Frank J. Rericha, Park Avenue T. C., 6—1, 6—4.

G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated A. L. Brunseu, Crescent, 8—3, 9—7.

Christian Boussus, France, defeated Morris Adelsberg, Cornell, 6—4, 6—3.

G. S. Mangin, West Side T. C., defeated Lieut. R. M. Watt Jr., U. S. N., 5—7, 6—0, 6—1.

M. H. Partridge, New Rochelle T. C., defeated C. H. Schweikhardt, West Side T. C., 6—4, 6—0, 6—2.

R. B. Bell, Jackson Heights T. C., defeated Wilson Rogers, Seventh Regiment T. C., 6—0, 6—0.

Andre Merlin, France, defeated D. S. Hawley, East Orange T. C., 6—2, 6—0.

S. B. B. Wood Jr., West Side T. C., defeated H. L. Bowman, N. Y. A. C., 6—3, 6—4.

Simon Miller, New York, defeated S. L. Berger, N. Y. U., 3—6, 7—5, 6—1.

F. J. Bowden, University Heights T. C., defeated Leo Janeff, New York, 6—4, 6—1.

Jean Boutru, France, defeated Ernest Kozlan, Hamilton T. C., 8—6, 3—6, 6—3.

Tulsa Oilers Win Over Sioux Falls

KANSAS CITY, March 13 (AP)—The Tulsa Oilers, defending champions easily advanced to the second round of the National A. A. U. basketball tournament last night by defeating Sioux Falls, (S. D.) College, 52 to 12.

In the second round the champions will meet the Southwest Missouri Teachers of Springfield, champions of the Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic association.

The Oilers had no trouble defeating the South Dakota team and held a 31 to 5 advantage in the first half. Chuck Hyatt and Bart Carlton, forward and guard, were the high scorers for Tulsa with 11 points each.

One of the tournament favorites, the Ogden (Utah) Boosters, turned on the power to overwhelm the Household Finance team of Chicago, 44 to 21, in another first-round game.

Cochet Subdues Tilden; But U. S. Team Wins 3-2

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 13 (AP)—The United States touring professional tennis team of Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines has scored another victory in its international series with French players, but only by a 3-matches-to-2 margin.

Henri Cochet, long a rival of Tilden in amateur play, subdued the Philadelphian in the final singles encounter last night, 7—5, 5—7, 6—2, 6—0, after Vines had taken the measure of Martin Plaa by scores of 6—3, 5—7, 6—0, 6—3.

The French previously had won the doubles, but in the opening singles play Vines had whipped Cochet and Tilden won from Plaa.

U. S. Indoor Polo to Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 13—For the second consecutive season the United States championship tournament of the Indoor Polo Association of America is to be held here, it is announced by Herbert J. Lorber. The matches will be held at the 128th Field Artillery Armory in Washington Park, the same as last year, April 21, 24, 26 and 28. Two games will be played each night. Winston F. C. Guest of New York, whose Optimists won the senior title, is planning to defend with a new combination, according to Lorber, who is chairman of the tourney committee. Teams in this division rate 13 to 16 goals. Teams will compete in the junior division, 7 to 12 goals, and the outstanding players of East and West will meet in the open class. The western championships, to select teams for the national from the circuits west of Pittsburgh, are to be held here March 21 to April 14. Eastern eliminations will be conducted in New York during this period.

College Basketball Results

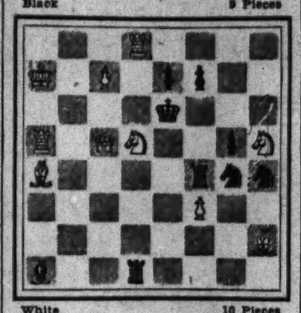
DeKalb Teachers 56, Alumni 28.
DePaul 36, Detroit 41.
Minnesota 43, Notre Dame 41.
Washington 34, So. California 30.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1599
By W. J. Smith

Black 9 Pieces



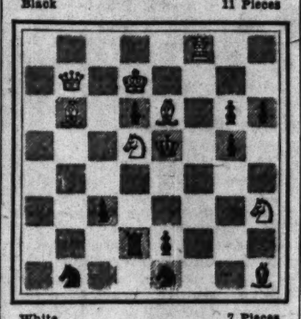
White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

(First prize, Brisbane Courier, 1933. A series of 29 tourneys is now terminated owing to the amalgamation of this paper with the Brisbane Mail.)

Problem No. 1600
By Z. Kolodnas

Black 11 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(First prize, L'Italia Scacchistica, 1933 When published, it was at first thought to have more than one solution.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1597. Kt-R5
No. 1598. 1. Q-Kt7 B-R6
2. K-R2
1. ——— BxBch
2. KtxB#

End-Game No. 190. White wins: 1 R-Q7, R-KK1; 2 R-Q, P-Kt7; 3 R-Q8, either P queens; 4 P-B8(Q), Q protects R; 5 RxRch, QxR; 6 Q-B3ch, Q-Kt3; 7 QxQ mate.

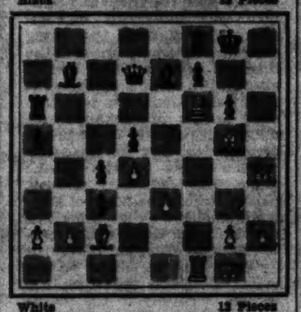
*This is rather simple for a prize winner, but the three-mover entry was probably small.

End-Games

The position below is from a game won by Pillsbury against Marco in the Paris tournament of 1900. White mates in eight moves.

End-Game No. 190

Black 12 Pieces



White 13 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The Illinois State Chess Association continues to make its mark under the presidency of Charles H. Leech of Oak Park, to whom we are indebted for a copy of the first issue of the Monthly Bulletin, which began with the year. In addition to an editorial by the president, there is a problem corner, conducted by Ivar E. Nordstrom of Chicago, a game selected by Charles Ellson, also of Chicago, and a directory of 25 Illinois chess groups, all members of the association.

A. Margolis, according to the bulletin, has won the 1934 Chicago championship, closely followed by S. Factor.

The current Italia Scacchistica contains a translation of an illuminating article on the Flohr-Botwinnik match from the Russian chess magazine. Aside from the somewhat amusing efforts on the part of the writer to reduce all things to the right political theory, we learn of the great numerical interest in the game, evidenced by the thousands of spectators who followed the match, by the numerous tournaments, two of which are mentioned: one of 400 children, all winners of elimination contests; the other in which 34 representatives of various professions or kinds of workers, from all sections of the country, participated.

An international tournament, to which Capablanca, Lasker, Nimzowitsch and Flohr will be invited, is under consideration for next autumn, according to L'Italia Scacchistica.

Here is an enterprising game from the premier reserves tournament of the recent Hastings congress (at which 120 took part in 12 tournaments!). White attacks and sacrifices his way to a pretty victory.

Sicilian Defense

Prins White	Wheatcroft Black	Prins White	Wheatcroft Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	16 KtxKt	QxR(f)
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 KtxQch	BxKt
3 P-Q4	PxP	18 Kt-B4	B-B5
4 P-B3(a)	PxP	19 R-Q	Castles
5 B-QB4	P-K3	20 P-K5	Kt-Q2
6 Castles	P-Q3	21 P-KKt3	B-Kt4
7 KtxP	Kt-B3	22 P-K6	Kt-B4
8 Q-K2	P-QR3(b)	23 P-Kt	R-K
9 R-Q	Q-B2	24 Kt-Kt6	B-Kt3(g)
10 B-B4	Kt-Kt4(c)	25 KtxR	RxKt
11 B-Ktsch	PxB(d)	26 P-B4	BxKP
12 KtxP	Q-Kt	27 P-B5	RxP
13 QR-B	Kt-B3(e)	28 PxB	KtxP
14 RxP	P-K4	29 Q-Kt8	Resigns
15 BxP	KtxB		

(a) This gambit variation is undoubtedly unsound, but this game would indicate that it must be carefully treated.

(b) Dr. Euwe suggests now 8 . . . B-K2; 9 R-Q, Castles; 10 P-K5, Kt-K, when if 11 PxP, BxP; 12 B-B4, Q-K2 holds the position.

(c) If 10 . . . B-K2; 11 P-K5, PxP; 12 KtxP, KtxKt; 13 BxKt, Q-B3; 14 Kt-Kt5 might follow. If 10 . . . P-K4; 11 B-KKt5 is strong.

(d) 11 . . . B-Q2 is more prudent. After accepting the piece, Black's game becomes practically untenable.

(e) If 13 . . . B-K2, for example, 14 RxP. BxR; 15 RxBch, QxR; 16 KtxBch, etc.

(f) This doesn't seem quite so good as 16 . . . BxR; 17 RxBch, etc., when Black has two rooks for the Q.

(g) If 24 . . . R-Kt; 25 Q-K3! Or 24 RxRP; 25 KtxB.

Walker's 78 Wins Medal Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 13—Robert Walker, Jacksonville 16-year-old golfer, yesterday won the qualifying round medal in the Florida winter amateur golf championship for the Ponce de Leon Cup on the St. Augustine Links. Walker scored nines of 42 and 37 for a 79, the only total under 80. Issac Lincoln Merrill of Camden, Maine, and Rollins College, placed second with an 80. Merrill is defending the cup.

Bucknell Elects Resnichak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISBURG, Penna., March 13—Bucknell University has elected J. Theodore Resnichak of Perth Amboy, N. J., a guard, captain of the basketball team for next season. The captain-elect has won letters in three sports—baseball, basketball and football.

Harvard Rugby Team Practices For Cambridge

Chance to Compare Crimson With Expert Overseas Players of Game

Football fans will have the opportunity to compare Rugby, the English form of football, as played by the English, with Rugby as played at Harvard, when the Crimson Rugbyists meet the Cambridge University team at New York April 7. The Harvard Rugby Club is entering its third season this spring and practice began yesterday in the baseball cage at Soldiers Field with about 40 men signed up to play. Because of conflicting dates, the invaders will not play in Boston.

President Stanton Whitney has arranged a schedule of eight games for the team, three of the contests at home. The opening game will be played March 31 at New York against the New York Rugby Club. A game with Yale will be played at New Haven, April 19. The N. Y. Rugby Club will play the Harvards at Soldiers Field on April 21, and then the Crimson will go to Princeton on April 28. The next day they will play the French Rugby Club of New York at New York. Games with Yale, May 5, and Princeton, May 12, both at Boston, will complete the schedule.

To Form All-Eastern Team

Members of the Harvard team will compete with members of the Yale and Princeton teams to form an All-Eastern Rugby team against Cambridge University at New York, April 14. Cambridge University is bringing to this country one of the strongest teams that has ever played in college competition. There are seven international players and four trial international players on the Cambridge team.

President Whitney of the Harvard team has announced the appointment of P. deQ. Cabot, famous All-New Zealand Blacks player, as the Harvard coach. Cabot coached the team two years ago with exceptional success, the game making great strides under his direction and he is available inasmuch as he is doing graduate work at Harvard this year.

Jim Potter Is Captain

The Rugby team will be captained by Jim Potter, American football man. Other American football men are scheduled to play such as Dave Kopans, Irad Hardy, Allie Sherman, Shaun Kelly and Tom Nasro in addition to Whitney himself. Victor Harding, another former Crimson football star and end coach of the freshman football team, who has had experience playing Rugby at Cambridge University, England, will be available for the team as well as Allan Donald, captain of the 1933 Yale Rugby Club, who is doing graduate work at Harvard.

Coach Cabot intends to have daily cage work until the Soldiers Field ground is dry enough for outdoor play.

Booster Squads Take Over Alleys

PEORIA, Ill., March 13 (AP)—After an active week-end, the thirty-fourth annual American Bowling Congress moved at a slower pace last night as Peoria Booster squads took over the 24 alleys in the armory.

The lull will continue until Friday night when out-of-town-teams again begin to participate.

A check-back over the 2166 games rolled during the first four days showed 152 games of 200 or better chalked up so far.

The highest game mark was made by P. Lenick, Chicago, who toppled 257 pins in one of his doubles matches. L. Davis of Decatur, Ill., and R. Kessler of St. Louis are tied for second place with 240 each.

Only 12 of 737 three-game series that have been rolled have been in the 600 class. The all-events leader, John Fitzgerald of St. Louis, with a total of 1839 is credited also with the highest series, a 654. Joe Smolen, Cudahy, Wis., the leader of the individual division with a 643, is second.

Fitzgerald and Sam Kenny are the doubles leaders with 1216 and the Kassing-Goosen Furniture Co., St. Louis, holds first place in the five-man event with 2803.

Yale Relay Swimmers Set a New World Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13—A Yale relay swimming team—Norris D. Hoyt '36, Richard F. Corroon '35, Richard W. Wilson '35, and David L. Livingston '35S—set a mark of 8m. 38 4-5s. for the 800-yard relay here yesterday in the 50-yard pool in the Payne Whitney Gymnasium and claimed it for a new world record. Corroon and Wilson hail from New York, Hoyt from New Haven and Livingston from Honolulu, T. H. The varsity team swam against a freshman relay group in a race sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

Walter L. Savell Jr. '34S of Garden City, L. I., smashed the 100-yard American breaststroke record by swimming the distance in 1m. 9 3-5s. The best previous time of 1m. 11 3-5s. was made by Walter Spence.

Charles F. Pierson '34 of Wayzata, Minn., attempted to set a new world record in the 150-yard backstroke swim, but failed to lower the existing mark of 1m. 49s. held by Warren Kealoha, former Olympic champion. Pierson's time was 1m. 50 1-5s.

Both Savell and Pierson raced against freshmen.

Bailey Received $27,969

TORONTO, March 13 (AP)—Irvin "Ace" Bailey, star Toronto player injured in a collision with Eddie Shore of Boston early in December, received $27,969 from the benefit game played in Boston, the all-star game here, and the balance of his contract with the Maple Leafs, Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, announced yesterday at a meeting of the board of governors. A trust fund of $20,000 has been set aside for Bailey with Conn Smythe, manager of the Maple Leafs, and Frank Patrick, managing director of the circuit, as trustees. The balance of the money has been given to Bailey in cash.

Sporting Around the Hub

FEATURING Lenore Kight, America's foremost woman swimmer and leading contender for most of the world-record honors now held by Helene E. Madison, the fifth annual swimming meet of the University Club, scheduled for Wednesday evening, March 21, promises to be one of the outstanding sports events of the current season. The meet is strictly an invitation affair and only outstanding performers in swimming and diving from Eastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island have received entry blanks for this program, which brings to New England sports followers an opportunity to watch Miss Kight in an effort to break the existing record for 500 yards now held by Miss Madison. The official world record is now 6m. 16 2-5s., and was made by Miss Madison over the 25-yard course at Miami Beach, Fla., March 16, 1930

Miss Kight, who represents the Carnegie Library Club of Homestead, Penna., is the present indoor and outdoor freestyle champion for all distances from 100 yards to one mile. Her indoor titles were won at the A. A. U. championships in Buffalo last April and her outdoor titles were gained at the A. A. U. events at Jones Beach, Long Island, last July. At each of these championships Miss Kight established record-breaking marks which have been submitted for official adoption.

Westfield High School and Manchester (N. H.) West Side High have definitely accepted invitations to participate in the New England invitation high school basketball tournament to be held at Cousens Gymnasium, Tufts College, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. An invitation has also been extended to Chelsea High, recent winner of the Tech tourney. Bristol High and Bridgeport Central High have been invited from Connecticut, both being finalists in the Yale University interscholastic tournament last Saturay evening. Representatives from Vermont, Maine and Rhode Island cannot be selected for invitations until the completion of tournaments in those states.

Harvard's varsity swimming team, undefeated in nine dual meets this season, will wind up its schedule tomorrow evening in the new Yale pool in the Payne Whitney Gymnasium at New Haven, swimming against the Eli varsity team. Despite Harvard's impressive record, the Crimson is scheduled to go down to defeat against the Blue, conservative forecasts giving the Elis a 48-to-23 victory. Yale has been undefeated for 10 years, losing its last dual engagement to Princeton in 1924, and when Coach Bob Kiphuth's swimmers beat Princeton last week, they ran their string of dual-meet victories to 125.

Frederic Hale of Dexter, Maine, a junior at the college of business administration at B. U., has been elected captain of the basketball team for next year. Hale played regular last season and was also a regular in his sophomore year until he was forced to give up the sport.

The Christian Science Monitor hockey team closed its season at the Boston Arena last evening by scoring a 2-to-1 victory over the American Mutual Company six. Ernie Erickson shot in both Monitor goals, one of them on a pass from Larcom. Whelan starred for the losers.

At least three-quarters of the Red Sox infield problem is settled according to reports from Sarasota. Bucky Walters, hitting the ball as hard as anyone in camp, is certain to start at third base. Max Bishop of course is the second baseman, and at the present moment Eddie Morgan has the inside track to first base over the veteran Joe Judge. Morgan's hitting and speed give him the edge over the slick-fielding Judge. The question of shortstop, however, is still unsettled. Bill Cissell and Billy Werber are fighting for the starting assignment.

Carl Reynolds hasn't arrived at Sarasota as yet. It is possible he is a holdout. Before the training season started he was considered regular center fielder of the Sox; but if Julius Solters, the big fellow from Baltimore, continues to improve, Reynolds will find himself warming the bench, if and when he shows up.

The main question at the Braves camp in St. Petersburg is, "What's happened to Wally Berger?" President Judge Fuchs of the Tribe, who is now in St. Pete, says the bland outfielder was given an increase in salary and can't understand why he is absent. Berger spent most of the winter on the sands of Miami Beach, and as far as is known, is still there.

Boston and Pawtucket Rangers play the second game of their National Cup soccer series Sunday afternoon at Lincoln Park. Pawtucket holds a two-goal lead as the result of the first game. The series is decided on total goals.

National Hockey League Playoff Dates Arranged

TORONTO, March 13 (AP)—Dates for the annual Stanley Cup playoffs were set yesterday by the National Hockey League's board of governors.

The six teams which will compete in the complicated system of playoffs already have been decided definitely with the Toronto Maple Leafs, Montreal Maroons and Montreal Canadiens carrying the hopes of the Canadian section of the league and the Detroit Red Wings, New York Rangers and Chicago Black Hawks representing the American division.

Only one of the five series which lead to the crowning of the cup champions, however, was definitely arranged, the others all depending upon how the other contenders finish in the final league standing.

That one definite series will send Detroit against Toronto in a best-three-out-of-five series for the league championship. The Red Wings have already clinched first place in the American section and Toronto has done likewise in the Canadian group. The other series pairings will depend upon whether the Maroons or the Canadiens finish second in the Canadian division and whether the Rangers or Black Hawks finish second in the American group.

The other three league members—New York Americans, Ottawa Senators and Boston Bruins—all have been eliminated in the race for the six playoff berths. The dates for the playoffs, as set yesterday, follow:

Series A—Between first-place teams of Canadian and American divisions, Detroit vs. Toronto, best three-out-of-five games, all contests played to a decision—First and second games at Toronto, March 22 and 24; third and fourth games at Detroit, March 26 and 28; fifth game, if necessary, on March 30, at Detroit.

Series B—Between second-place teams, home-and-home series, total goals to count, first game of three regular periods only, second to decision: If Canadiens vs. Chicago, first game at Montreal, March 22, second at Chicago, March 25; if Canadiens vs. Rangers, first game at Montreal, March 22, second at New York, March 26; if Maroons vs. Chicago, first game at Chicago, March 21, second at Montreal, March 24; if Maroons vs. Rangers, first game at New York, March 22, second at Montreal March 24.

Series C—Between third-place teams, home-and-home series, total goals to count, first game of regular three periods only, second game to decision: If Canadiens vs Chicago, first game at Montreal, March 22, second in Chicago, March 25; if Canadiens vs. Rangers, first game at Montreal, March 22, second in New York, March 25; if Maroons vs. Chicago, first game in Montreal, March 21, second at Chicago, March 25; if Maroons vs. Rangers, first game at Montreal, March 21, second at New York, March 25.

Series D—Between survivors of series B and C, home-and-home series, total goals to count, first game of regular three periods, second to a decision: If Chicago vs. Rangers, first game at Chicago, March 27, second at New York, March 29; if Chicago vs. Canadiens, first game at Montreal, March 28, second at Chicago, March 31; if Chicago vs. Maroons, first game at Montreal, March 28, second at Chicago, March 31; if Rangers vs. Canadiens, first game at Montreal, March 27, second at New York, March 29; if Rangers vs. Maroons, first game at New York, March 27, second at Montreal, March 29; if Canadiens vs. Maroons, games at Montreal, March 27 and 29.

Series E—Between winners of series A and series D, best three-out-of-five games for Stanley Cup, all games to a decision. Dates and sites to be determined later.

Harvard Schedules In Hockey—Soccer

Schedules for the Harvard varsity hockey team for the 1934-35 season and for the soccer teams next fall have been approved by the committee on the regulation of athletic sports. The varsity hockey schedule of 11 games with possible playoffs with Princeton, Dartmouth and Yale, will be increased next winter with games with New England colleges and club teams. The hockey schedule follows:

Dec. 12—M. I. T.; 22—McGill at Montreal.
Jan. 5—Toronto at New York; 9—McGill; 12—Princeton.
Feb. 4—Brown at Providence; 9—Dartmouth at Hanover; 16—Princeton at Princeton; 19—Princeton playoff; 22 or 23—Dartmouth; 27—Dartmouth playoff.
March 2—Yale; 9—Yale at New Haven; 13—Yale playoff.

The soccer schedule includes seven games, all of which will be played in Cambridge, with the exception of the final game against Yale. The schedule:

Oct. 6—Tufts; 13—Brown; 19—Amherst; 26—Dartmouth.
Nov. 3—Princeton; 10—United States Military Academy; 17—M. I. T.; 23—Yale at New Haven.

Weather Delays Regatta

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 13 (AP)—Upon today's weather and the condition of Lake Worth here depends completion of the international motorboat regatta, interrupted and delayed two days by the elements. Teams representing six nations are entered.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

New York (N.) 4, Philadelphia (A.) 3, 10 innings.

Restaurants

NEW YORK, N. Y.

50¢ We have spent 34 years in making friends. A visit here will show why. LUNCHEON 6 COURSES
147 WEST 43 ST. Rosoff's 152 WEST 44 ST.
7 COURSE DINNER 75¢ While we are right at Times Square our restaurant offers unusual restfulness.

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The Editor's Puzzle

270
Realizing that many families drive about in the store not only needed food and fuel, all such purchases were pooled together in one account fund for the benefit of ———
(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Amusements

BOSTON

Jordan Hall
Peoples Symphony Orchestra
Fabien SEVITZKY Conductor
Sunday Aft. Mar. 18, at 3:15
Mendelssohn Violin Concerto, with Sylvia Lent
Celebrated American Violinist
Reserved Seats .50, .75, 1.00. Now on Sale.

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3 TIMES ONLY POPULAR PRICES
FRIDAY EVE. SAT. MAT. & EVE. MAR. 16-17
MAURICE SCHWARTZ in "YOSHE KALB"
Original Production—Cast of 70
Seats at Box Office. Also Plymouth Thu., Mat. 50c to $1.50. Eves. 50c to $1.50 plus tax. English Synopsis

NEW YORK, N. Y.

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In the London Dramatic Success
RICHARD of BORDEAUX
EMPIRE B'way and 40 St. Evgs. $1 to $3. Mats Wed., Sat. $1 to $2.50 plus tax.
"Audience laughed practically from beginning to end of show."
—Burns Mantle, Daily News.
EDDIE DOWLING'S COMEDY HIT
Big Hearted Herbert
with J. C. NUGENT, Elisabeth RISDON
BILTMORE Thea., W. 47 St. Mts. W

Politicians Lose Power Over Jobs Under FERA Rule

Federal Government Plans to Move Nearer Real Workers April 1

With the passing of the CWA and the coördination of relief work the new Federal Emergency Relief Administration at Washington moves a step closer to the man with the pick and shovel.

The CWA fading out of the picture, "Joe Barnes," who has been working on a local project, finds that the local politician, through whom he got his job, has stepped aside at the word of command from Washington.

Effective March 31 the CWA will cease to exist. Local politicians will find some of their pet projects sunk and the pay rolls stripped of many who got there by way of the old patronage lane. All desirable local and state Civil Works programs in operation on the date of the suspension will be transferred to the Emergency Relief Administration and that phase of activity continued.

A strict check-up on those employed with the object of giving work only to those who are actually in need of relief looms largely on the program of the new set-up. This will, it is hoped, put the whole question of relief employment on a permanent, non-political basis.

The jobs themselves will come under strict federal supervision. Every job must be approved by the State's ERA, and shall be of a public character, of economic and social benefit to the general public or to publicly owned institutions. Each project will be planned to be of the greatest efficiency and benefit to the community or state, and will be coördinated with the larger plans for state improvement.

Hours of labor, earnings, working conditions, all rules and regulations of employment will come directly under the critical but impartial eye of the agents of the Administration.

So if "Joe Barnes" thinks that he can lean on his shovel and get away with it because he has a drag with the town selectmen he has another think coming. It is just such conditions as these that ERA is out to remove. During the past month or two Joe has been workin' for local politicians. After March 31, he goes to work for Washington.

'Rich' Taxpayers Would Have to Pay Under Goodwin Plan

Taking a passing slap at the sales tax and administering a pat to real estate, dynamic Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, representing the Equal Tax League, today aimed a real wallop at the income taxpayers of the State, in support of his bill to increase drastically the income tax rates.

He told the Committee on Taxation that if the State needs revenue, the "rich" should pay for it; unlike the wage earners, they still have something left. He estimated that the proposed increased income tax would provide the State with $10,000,000 to $12,000,000, or a difference of $1.50 to $2 on the local tax rates.

He argued that the salary of $85,000 received by a certain banker is equal to the pay of 42 Boston policemen. The tax on that salary, he said is only $1200 a year, but the slash in wages sustained by the policemen amounted to $12,000 in one year.

Under Mr. Goodwin's petition, dividends, both foreign and domestic, would be taxed 10 per cent. The tax on wages above the exemption provision would jump from 1½ to 3 per cent. The excesses of gains over losses in stock transactions would jump from 1½ to 3 per cent and the tax on annuities would jump from 3 to 6 per cent.

Income Tax Payers Warned of Penalty For Late Returns

Two more days to file federal income tax returns, is the warning sent out today from the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue at the Federal Building in Boston.

If returns are not in the hands of the collector on March 15 or if envelopes containing returns do not contain before-midnight post marks, penalties will be imposed indiscriminately, it was pointed out.

The law, Collector Joseph B. Carney announces, is mandatory in asserting a 25 per cent penalty for failure to file income tax returns within the time prescribed.

Peak in Andes Scaled By Italian Expedition

MENDOZA, Arg., March 13 (By U. P.)—The flags of Italy and Argentina waved today on the summit of Aconcagua, marking the successful scaling of that Andean peak by an Italian expedition.

Signor Chabod Esteban, Signor Pablo Carasa and a companion, Signor Chiglione, reached the top Thursday, they reported, and deposited the Italian flag, while Lieut. Nicolas Plantamura carried the Argentine emblem. The peak is 23,090 feet high. Signor Carasa left his alpenstock and returned with the one left by the German explorer Borchers, who was lost nine years ago.

Hall to Direct Staunton

RICHMOND, Va., March 13 (AP)—The appointment of Mr. Robert Tremaine Hall as superintendent of the Staunton Military Academy was announced yesterday by the board of trustees. Mr. Hall, who for the past six years has served as headmaster at Englewood School for Boys, at Englewood, N. J., succeeds Col. Leroy Sutherland, who resigned, but will remain a member of the faculty. Mr. Hall, a graduate of both Princeton and Harvard, taught at Howe School, at Howe, Ind., before accepting the headmastership at Englewood.

Air Aces Get Job Of Aiding Army Mail

(Continued from Page 1)

routes, one from Chicago to Spokane, the other from Billings, Mont., to El Paso, Texas. Nothing definite has been decided on these routes however.

Mr. C. A. Cisler, superintendent of mails, also appeared before the committee to continue his defense of the space rate payment plan included in the new air-mail bill drawn up by Post-Office Department experts. The space rate plan was vigorously opposed by Representative Clyde Kelly, (R.) of Pennsylvania, who advocates flat rate of two-tenths of one cent per pound per mile.

Other members of the committee appeared to be in sympathy with Mr. Kelly's views.

Not All Routes Started

Resumption of air-mail flying by army pilots did not begin on all the nine temporary routes at once today, but was expected to start shortly. The routes comprise about 25 per cent of the air-mail mileage in operation under private contract until midnight Feb. 19, when the presidential contracts annulment order of Feb. 9 became operative. When the army first took over the private routes it abandoned some of them and only about 40 per cent of the previous mileage was being flown on 18 route schedules.

The nine temporary routes are as follows:

Boston to New York; New York to San Francisco via Chicago and Salt Lake City; New York to Jacksonville; Washington to Atlanta; Chicago to Dallas via St. Louis and Kansas City; Salt Lake City to Seattle; Salt Lake City to San Diego via Los Angeles; Cheyenne to Denver, and Chicago to St. Paul.

Foulois In Spotlight

Whether or not he deserved the distinction, Maj.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, chief of the air corps, appeared to have been singled out as the man responsible for the belief the White House entertained until Saturday that the air corps could take over the task of flying the air mail.

General Foulois told a Senate sub-committee yesterday that he had been consulted in advance of the air-mail contract annulment, and Mr. Branch told substantially the same story at a post office press conference. In a conference on Feb. 9 with General Foulois the latter, Mr. Branch said, appeared "enthusiastic" over the possibility of a chance to carry the mails and gain the experience from so doing. The General said his corps could be ready for the job in a week, but was given 10 days. Three hours after the conference the contracts were annulled.

While the army was preparing to carry the mail again, Congress was preparing to act on legislation to give the contracts back to private contractors. Senator William G. McAdoo (D.) of California has prepared an amendment to the Administration emergency air-mail bill, which would authorize the immediate return of the air mail to private operation under temporary 90-day contracts to be let on terms acceptable to the Postmaster-General.

Interstate Compacts For Labor Standards Supported in Boston

Prolongation and empowering of the special commission on interstate compacts received support today from the Massachusetts Consumers' League, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and the state branch of the American Federation of Labor.

This committee, which was designed to work for uniform labor standards among the states, has already obtained a compact with certain New England states, as a consequence of which a uniform minimum wage law will soon be presented to the legislatures of the various states.

In appearing before the committee on labor and industries in support of the commission the following persons said the following things:

Miss Margaret Wiseman of the Consumers League:

Mandatory legislation on labor subjects is essential as proved by the flouting of the minimum wage laws by Harvard University in the payment of scrubwomen. If a university within the State cannot be relied on to comply with a permissive statute an employee faced with stiff competition from other states cannot be.

Mr. B. Loring Young of the Associated Industries:

In case NRA codes are discontinued, Massachusetts should be prepared to continue the process of uniformity through the interstate compacts method. Continuation would immeasurably help industry and would cost the State nothing. Uniform labor standards under the NRA saved the Massachusetts textile industry which would have been wiped out in another five years of hopeless competition with southern mills.

Senator Henry Parkman, chairman of the commission;

Continuance of the commission may forestall enactment of federal legislation.

Mr. Edwin S. Smith, commissioner of labor and industries:

At a very recent gathering of labor representatives of 44 states in Washington the interstate compact method was approved.

Better Days Promised To Southern Farmers

ATLANTA, Ga., March 13 (AP)—Better days are promised small land owners and tenant farmers of the South under President Roosevelt's plan for self-sustaining agriculture and public work projects as the media for cash incomes.

The set-up, which is just getting under way, was explained in detail by Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, who is in Atlanta today for a conference of relief authorities from 12 southern states. The Government will lend help to farmers with the view to making their own acres produce their sustenance, he said. Meantime, supplemental earnings will be available through part-time employment in road building and the improvement of national parks, state forests and the like.

Venizelos Stand Takes Sting Out Of Balkan Pact

Greek Opposition to Accord Ended—Ratification Likely

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, March 13—An agreement has been reached between the Opposition and the Government in Greece so that ratification of the Balkan pact seems assured, according to information just received here.

Meanwhile, however, concessions imposed by Mr. Eleutherios Venizelos upon the Government as a condition of his agreeing to its ratification have deprived the agreement of much of its sting as a bar to an inter-Balkanic agreement, including not only the four original signatories, but Bulgaria also.

As a result of Mr. Venizelos's intervention a conciliatory formula was found whereby the Government will declare, on presenting the pact to parliament for ratification, that it guarantees only the Balkan boundaries of the signatory powers and that Greece in no case will be drawn by the pact into war with a great power—meaning Italy.

The treaty, as already disclosed in the Monitor, was accompanied by a secret agreement amplifying the signatories' obligation to assist with force of arms any signatory state attacked by any Balkan power. It now further transpires that the definition of attack or aggression was also accepted in a secret protocol. This characterizes as aggression, among other things, the harboring of revolutionaries; that is, Macedonian Komitajis.

According to Mr. Venizelos, the military obligation was so rigid and definite that it might draw Greece into war against Italy. The Government strenuously denied this and now agreed to declare categorically that Greece assumed no obligation to help Yugoslavia in a war against Italy.

Though the Bulgarian press points out with indignation that the pact is now formally defined as a war treaty only against Bulgaria, there is reason to believe that the pact will gradually be shelved—a secret protocol enables the signatories to abandon it at the end of two years—thus clearing the way for a movement toward a general Balkan understanding by means of bilateral treaties between Bulgaria and each of Bulgaria's neighbors. Meanwhile the pact acts as a useful stick with which to drive Bulgaria into concessions lest neighbors should remain united against her.

League Delegates Drop Peace Efforts In Gran Chaco Area

BUENOS AIRES, March 13 (AP)—League of Nations conciliators, finding Paraguay and Bolivia "irreconcilable," have abandoned an attempt to stop the jungle strife in the Gran Chaco border area.

The League commission, which has sought for months to settle the age-old dispute, has announced it had ended its efforts. The members said they planned to leave for Geneva immediately.

For more than two years a bitter struggle has raged over the Gran Chaco. Peace efforts, launched first in Washington, then in Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, and finally in Washington, failed. The League conceived a plan to send a commission of conciliation, headed by Señor Julio Alvarez del Vayo, noted journalist and member of the Spanish Republican Government. The commission went to the jungle, over whose marshy wastes the belligerents hammered at each other, but their efforts were in vain.

Failure in Chaco Issue Makes Problem for League

GENEVA, March 13 (AP)—The failure of its commission to settle the Chaco conflict has presented the League of Nations with a political problem similar to that between China and Japan which led eventually to Japan's withdrawal from Geneva.

League officials stated today, however, that the dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia is of a different nature than the Far Eastern problem. Therefore, they see a reasonable probability of finding some settlement through League procedure. Everything will depend upon the nature of the commission's report as to responsibility in the Gran Chaco warfare, it was added. Officials believe the League Council must now adopt positive procedure toward the problem under terms of the League Covenant.

Walls at Utah's College Split by Series of Shocks

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 13 (AP)—A series of severe earthquakes jarred northern Utah and southern Idaho yesterday beginning at 8:05 a. m., mountain standard time, and continuing until 11:21 a. m. Light shocks were reported in Nevada, California and Wyoming.

The major damage occurred at Logan, Utah, 85 miles north of here, where the walls of the economics building at the Utah State Agricultural College were split by the tremors. School officials said the three-story structure would have to be abandoned.

Byrd Ship, in New Zealand, Awaits Call to Antarctic

WELLINGTON, N. Z., March 12 (AP)—The Bear of Oakland, supply ship of the Byrd antarctic expedition, reached Dunedin today, little the worse for a two weeks' struggle with high seas and gales on the way from the Ross Sea.

The vessel will remain during the antarctic winter and will return to the Bay of Whales in several months to pick up members of the expedition. It is keeping in wireless contact with the party at Little America.

Bonus Victory In House Puts Senate to Test

(Continued from Page 1)

punishing bolters this time if they would agree to sustain a veto.

In other words, there is good evidence that the "boys" were given a free hand yesterday to pile up some campaign credit and have a holiday of independence from White House control.

What they did on their day off will not be marked down against them in columns of Postmaster-General "Jim" Farley's famous "Doomsday Book," where every Congressman's acts are carefully balanced to determine his patronage deserts. That is, it will not count against them if they go back to their lessons and behave themselves after the recess is over.

The bonus bloc took over leadership of the House shortly after it met yesterday on the first vote of the day, the vote to discharge the Ways and Means Committee from further consideration of the Patman bill, and to bring it up for further consideration. When they rolled up a three-to-one vote of 313 to 104, the holiday began.

From then until the final voting nothing stood in their way. Amendments were shouted down, opponents, with one exception, drowned out in a constant roar, the whole procedure rushed along at frantic speed lest an overnight delay should upset their short-lived moment of power.

Brown Charges Cowardice

During the two hours of debate only Representative John Brown (D.) of Kentucky, a first termer and one of the youngest members of the House, managed to command anything like attention from the triumphant bonusites. But this he did get when his shrill voice declared:

"The 'Great Commoner' once said candidates are cowards. We are going to vote today for something we know is not going to become law. We are going to hold out a little bait in order to buy some veterans' vote. I do not believe in buying votes at any time and I certainly do not believe in taking the taxpayers' money and using it to buy votes with.

"I do not believe that we as members of the House should hide behind the President and place the burden on him of vetoing a measure that will bring some enmity from the veterans, but that we should stand up like good soldiers and say, as our leader says, it cannot be done now."

Then the storm closed in again and little more coherence was to be heard until the final vote had been announced and it was learned that only 74 Democrats had stood with the President as against 231 who bolted. The Republican record was far different. Although 59 voted for the bill, almost as many—51—voted against. The total of 295 to 125 shows a considerable increase in bonus sentiment since the House last voted on the issue during the special session. At that time the result was 209 to 176.

One of the significant sidelights of the early discharge vote was that 17 members of the Ways and Means Committee voted to discharge themselves. Among the 17 was the chairman himself, Representative Robert L. Doughton of North Carolina, who did, however, get back on the Administration side of the fence on the final vote.

Radio Enriches Its Repertoire

American and European Offerings Cover Music, Golf, Boat Races and Speeches

Radio listeners who like the very best in music will once again have the rare opportunity to choose between the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, and the Philadelphia Orchestra, under Leopold Stokowski, on Friday afternoon, March 16, both concerts running from 2:30 to 4 o'clock eastern standard time, the former over the NBC-WJZ chain and the latter over CBS.

Schoenberg, Richard Strauss and Schubert form the program on the sixteenth of the Boston orchestra, and Bach and Beethoven, two of the "three B's," are on Mr. Stokowski's calendar, as part of the Bach-Beethoven cycle currently running in Philadelphia. Remaining dates in the Philadelphia Friday afternoon radio series are April 2, 6, 20 and 27. Four concerts remain in the Boston radiocast series, the last one being on April 6.

Carrying the torch of classical music on the air also are the excellent Ernest Hutcheson piano recitals with orchestra every Sunday evening at 10:30 over CBS; a series of recitals by the Stradivarius Quartet, three of whose members were in the Flonzaley Quartet, to begin March 16, at 7:15 p. m., over the NBC-WJZ network; eight chamber music recitals from the Library of Congress in Washington presented each Monday over a CBS network from 4:15 to 5 p. m., eastern standard time; (on March 19 will be a trio recital by Georges Barrere, flutist; Carlos Salzedo, harpist, and Horace Britt, cellist). Cadillac extension of its present series to include recitals by Edward Johnson, Harold Bauer, Lily Pons, and Mischa Elman. The orchestra will be conducted by Ernest MacMillan, Issay Dobrowen, Tullio Serafin and Arnold Schoenberg.

Programs From Overseas

"Pomp and Circumstance" march remains certainly as one of the most popular memorials of Sir Edward Elgar, the British composer, obscuring the fact that Sir Edward wrote other excellent serious music. American radio listeners, and English as well, will be able to hear England's tribute to its noted composer when a portion of the commemorative concert to Sir Edward is relayed to these shores from Albert Hall in London on Saturday, March 24 by the London Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Sir Landon Ronald, noted conductor and friend of the composer. The NBC-WEAF chain will do the relaying from 9:29 to 9:45 a. m., eastern time.

Nearer radiocast events from overseas are a speech by Eamon de Valera, president of the Irish Free State, from Dublin over the CBS network, Saturday, March 17, from 1 to 1:15 p. m., eastern standard time, and an address by David Lloyd George, witty Welshman, war-time Prime Minister of Great Britain, in the next "Whither Britain?" series from London, Tuesday, March 20, 3:30 to 4 p. m., eastern standard time, over the CBS and NBC-WEAF chains.

Planned later is the first radiocast from the Jubilee Passion Play from Oberammergau, Germany, on Sunday, May 13, over an NBC-WEAF network at 1 p. m., eastern standard time.

Golf and Boat Race

Like an old fire horse when the alarm sounds, so must the word "tournament" have drawn Bobby Jones, American amateur and open champion in 1930, ever since he left the game three years ago to practice law. Apparently the lure of the game has proven too strong, for once again Bobby Jones will enter competitive play at the Augusta (Ga.) National Golf Club tournament beginning Thursday, March 22, and running to Sunday, March 25.

To celebrate the event fittingly the Columbia Broadcasting System will dispatch a crew of technicians, announcers and specialists to give a stroke-by-stroke account of the tournament. Pickups are planned by portable short transmitters. Many of the noted names in the golfing world will be at Augusta to spur Jones to his "best," which, according to recent knowledge, was a 65 in a practice round.

Other sport events on radio's calendar are the Oxford-Cambridge boat race from the Thames in England, Saturday, March 17, from 9 to 9:30 a. m., eastern standard time, over the Columbia Broadcasting System; and plans under way by NBC to radiocast the America's Cup races in the fall of 1934 between the United States and Great Britain in Block Island Sound off Newport, R. I. The first race is scheduled for Sept. 15. Pickups by portable short wave transmitters and from a blimp overhead are planned.

"Airbreaks"

"Airbreaks," radio's airing of its usually privately conducted "auditions," will serve to put new names before prospective clients and radio listeners beginning Friday, March 16 at 2:30 p. m., over the NBC-WEAF network. "Airbreaks" will be a variety entertainment featuring artists of professional talent who have not had a chance on the network though many of them have been heard over local stations.

Machine-Gun Bandits Rob 2 Banks in Atchison, Kan.

ATCHISON, Kan., March 12 (AP)—Four machine gun bandits robbed the Exchange National and Exchange State banks of approximately $21,000 here today, shot and wounded Chief of Police Willard Linville and fled with nine bank employees as hostages, all of whom were released later.

The two banks, associated institutions, are located in the same building. The bandits who forced entrance to the bank by knocking the lock off a side door, waited inside as employees arrived. A porter got a glimpse of the strangers from the outside and telephoned a warning to police.

Tennessee Bank Loses $4000

HUNTLAND, Tenn., March 12 (AP)—Brandishing pistols, two men forced Mr. C. B. Gattis, cashier, into a vault and robbed the First National Bank of Huntland of an estimated $4000 here today.

Air-Conditioning Increases

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — Air-conditioning is increasing rapidly in Chicago, according to an annual report of the Commonwealth Edison Company. In 1933, the report says, 130 permanent air-conditioning installations were added to the company's electric power system.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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PHOTOGRAPHY

RICHARD SOUTHALL GRANT, nationally known photographer, is forming a class to teach the elements of camera work, 10 Tuesday evenings starting March 20th. Get details and apply Atherton Hall, 226 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 0132.

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N. Y. C., 301 West 109th St., Apt. 7-B—Attractive, quiet, running water, elevator; convenient transportation. Academy 2-4385. GARRETT.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway-70th (Apt. 4-G)—Lovely 2-room apartment, kitchen; other rooms, elevator; transients. Trafalgar 7-1927.

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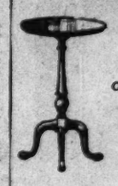

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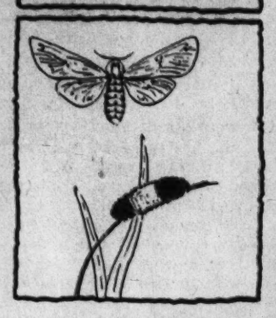
All Nature



Woolly Bear Moth

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS 18 degrees below zero in Boston a few weeks ago, and animal life of all kinds huddled in corners. Even the chickens and rabbits, despite the warm coats they are wearing this winter, spent most of their time trying to burrow under their neighbors.

But not so one woolly bear moth, woolliest of them all. Despite the nipping, crystal cold, this fellow was pushing his three-banded self along the floor of the barn, slowly to be sure, but firmly. What mission sent him forth on such a cold day in mid-winter when almost all good caterpillars had long since spun their cocoons, or hidden away in tight crevices for a long winter's nap, only this woolly bear himself could tell.

He didn't like to have his journey interfered with either, for when he was picked up, the old porcupine trick of curling up into a ball was the only visible answer he had. Perhaps he was a bit more inclined to bragging than his fellows and intended making his furry black and red sheepskin coat do real winter service. He may even wish to have something to talk about next spring when all other woolly bears climb out of their cracks, rub their eyes, and inquire about the weather.

Woolly bears don't spin their cocoons in the fall as most caterpillars do. They wait until spring, when a fine new crop of fresh young plantain is available among the grass. With a good square meal beneath their belts, woolly bears then make a cradle out of their winter overcoats and caterpillar silk. This time they sleep to awaken as air-minded adults, plain, buff-colored moths with a few dark spots of brown and orange red bodies.

For the Scrapbook

Thoughts of the Thinkers

God will not love thee less, because men love thee more.—*Tuke.*

Scorn the proud man that is ashamed to weep.—*Young.*

Think not of rest; though dreams be sweet,
Start up, and ply your heavenward feet.
—*Keble.*

The soul's dark cottage, battered and decayed,
Lets in new light through chinks that time has made,
Stronger by weakness, wiser men become
As they draw near to their eternal home.
Leaving the old, both worlds at once they view,
That stand upon the threshold of the new.
—*Waller.*

With the Inventors

Flower Arranger

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is a flower holder that will stand up very tall to support a sheaf of long-stemmed roses, or, just as willingly, will fold its jointed legs beneath it and hold a cluster of tiny stemmed pansies. The credit for this new arranger goes to Ethel A. Field of New York City, and United States Patent No. 1947702 has just been issued to her on the strength of it.

News About Newspapers

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

The 1934 meeting of N. E. A. (National Editorial Association) will be held in Columbia, Mo., where President Walter Williams of the University of Missouri lives and works. In 1893, at the age of 30, Williams was chosen president of N. E. A. He was then the editor of the Columbia (Mo.) Herald. Older editors who attended the Asbury Park, N. J., meeting 40 years ago will remember the youthful presiding editor. The N. E. A. sessions in Columbia, Mo., May 10 to 17, 1934, will do him honor. His has been a career of significance, of purpose, and of results! Journalism recognizes its debt to Walter Williams!

The largest collection of southern newspapers in the United States is said to be in the "Newspaper Library" of the University of Texas. It includes newspapers from all parts of the world. It is growing at the rate of about 1000 volumes a year. Its chief value is to research students in history. E. R. Dabney is "newspaper librarian."

"Had we the wisdom of Minerva, the patience of Job, and the pertinacity of William Jennings Bryan it would not suffice," bemoaned Paul Bellamy, in "The Integrity of the Press." "We are expected to give advance news as far as possible. We are expected to extract the truth out of a vast mass of conflicting data."

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Cave of Machpelah

THE cave of Machpelah and the field in which it was situated appear to have been the first permanent possessions acquired by Abraham in Canaan; and he purchased them from Ephron, the Hittite (Gen. 50:13), primarily as a burying-place for his wife Sarah (Gen. 23: 1ff.). The price paid was 400 shekels of silver, that is about $365 when based on the weight of the silver used in the transaction, though in actual purchasing power at that date it would be much more than is indicated by these figures.

When Abraham himself passed on, he was buried in the cave beside his wife, and, in turn, Isaac, Rebekah, Leah and Jacob were also laid to rest there (cf. Gen. 50:13).

The spot is said to have been "before Mamre," which is identified with Hebron (Gen. 23:19), some 23 miles to the south of Jerusalem; and a Muhammadan mosque, which few Christians have been allowed to enter, now stands over the traditional site of the cave.

In Lighter Vein

The "four-letter" man was taking a music course—snap course for a credit. Finally, the professor felt that he must call on the athlete.

"I want you to score this song." He laid a music book before the student.

The sports hero studied the sheet a minute. "It looks to me like nothing to nothing in the thirty-fourth inning."

Opposed

Mr. Hobbs had acted for many years as secretary of one of the Railway Welfare Clubs. It was suggested on his retirement that he be given an honorarium from the club funds.

"Ridiculous," said one of Mr. Hobbs's pals. "I know Bill and all his family. Not one of them would know how to play the thing if they got it."—*Pearson's.*

A Little Publicity

At a village concert at which the local blacksmith was chairman, a vocalist was loudly encored after singing "The Village Blacksmith."

As he was about to respond to the encore, the chairman whispered: "When you sing that again, put in a verse about me mending bicycles."—*Montreal Star.*

Lacking

Landlady: "I'm sorry the chicken soup isn't good. I explained to the cook very carefully how to make it, but perhaps she didn't catch the idea."

Boarder: "It tasted to me as if it was the chicken she didn't catch."—*Pathfinder.*

It All Depends

"John," said Mrs. Finnerton, "are we going to have a garden this year?"

"Well," replied Mr. Finnerton, "will you have time to keep after me till I weed it for you?"

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

ART thou little, do that little well, and for thy comfort know,
The biggest man can do his biggest work no better than just so.
—GOETHE

A Harper Harping on Her Harp

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Doors of the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB Swing Wide Today to Admit No Less a Camera Personality Than Richard Southall Grant, Now of Boston. His Camera Study Shows Beverly Debbs of Atlanta Playing the Only Miniature Pedal Harp Ever Made. It is Only 35 Inches High; the Full Size, When It Gets Big, is 79 Inches.

Mr. Grant is a Distinguished Architectural Photographer, and Made the First Photograph to Be Radiocast Over the Atlantic.

Come Play

Progressive School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WERE going to surprise Joan and Johnny T—— today. Joan is 6 and Johnny 2½. Their Mother, Mrs. T——, wrote that they have cut out all of the Come Play games and use them especially for their parties.

Joan and Johnny would like a surprise party so she wrote to invite us to "drop in" on them some week at their home in Brookline, Mass., and we're off today to accept her invitation.

Sometimes brothers and sisters like to play all by themselves, without any other friends, but it is much more difficult to think of games to play when there are only two or three than it is when there are more. However, Auntie Vi searched way down deep in every nook and corner of her Game Bag until she came across this one that she used to love to play herself when she was a small girl (and even a long time after).

That looks like our "Welcome Flag" over there, so we must be very near. We're landing! Joan and Johnny must have heard our Playship! Here they come with their Mother, though they've left her pretty far behind. Guess they like to run better than she does.

Ready everyone!

"Surprise Joan and Johnny!"

How do you do Mrs. T. We are so happy to come to surprise the children. We have brought along a game that we felt they would especially enjoy playing after we all leave and the party excitement is over. We used to call it "Old Fashioned School," but we like to call it "Progressive School." Maybe you played it when you were a little girl.

We play this game on the steps. One player is the teacher. Perhaps Mother will be our teacher today. She takes a piece of glass or a small stone and hides it completely by closing her fist over it.

The rest of us are pupils and we sit on the bottom step. Then teacher, hiding both hands behind her back, changes the stone from hand to hand so that we can't possibly know which hand it is in. Keeping both fists closed, she holds them in front of each of us in turn and we touch the hand which we think holds the stone. Then, teacher opens both hands so that we can see if we were right. If we have guessed correctly, we may move up to the second step and have another turn. We keep on having a turn until we miss. If we make three correct guesses, we shall have progressed three steps. When we miss, though, we stay where we are and the teacher goes to the next pupil.

The winner is the one who first progresses up to the top step and back down to the bottom step where she started. This player becomes the next teacher and the game starts over again.

The teacher always puts her hands behind her back after each guess and either changes or pretends to change the stone from hand to hand.

If Joan and Johnny wish to play the game by themselves they can do so without a teacher. They start together on the bottom step. Each will need a stone. First Joan will hold her hands out for Johnny to try to guess where the stone is. If he guesses correctly he moves up one step and gets another turn. When he misses Joan guesses which hand his stone is hidden in.

Time to leave, boys and girls. We'll be waiting for you two weeks from today.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

270

Realizing that some folks shut in by the storm not only needed food but fuel all such purchases were pooled together in one common fund for the benefit of all

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

A Baby-Carriage Railway

A BOY in our town has been calling at homes where there are babies, and has proposed to build a baby-carriage "railway" at either the front steps or the back. He carries the lumber, and make two tracks just as far apart as the particular baby-carriage wheels. He attaches these to the side of the steps so as not to interfere with persons walking up and down; and then he paints them to match the porch steps. A number of mothers have been delighted with his idea to make taking the carriage out and bringing it in such an easy matter.

(Mrs.) C. D. L.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—VII

This column is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames.

IN MEDIEVAL Europe, in all departments of public and social life, the functions of officials and servants were carefully differentiated and defined in the Courtesy Books of the period; and as each of these retainers was known only by his official title, these badges of office naturally became surnames.

Thus, in the baronial hall was found the *Panter*, who controlled the food supply; *le Ewer*, in charge of the water; the *Lavender* or *Launder*, who did the washing; the *Spence*, in charge of the dispense or storeroom, and the *Lardner*, who assisted the *Panter* in provisioning the house.

In addition to these were the *Wardroper*, the wardrobe keeper; the *Toller*, or collector of tolls, and the *Almoner*, also known as *Amner* and *Ambery*. The *Butler* performed the mysteries of his office in the *Butlery*, and from this spot and the title of the official himself we get the surnames *Butler* and *Butlery*.

Many offices now of dignity and great importance were once held by servitors who bowed low before the lord and his guests. Thus a *Chamberlain* was merely a man in charge of a chamber or suite of chambers; from the titles of this office we have the surnames *Chamberlain* and *Chambers*. A *Chancellor* was a scribe who sat at a chancel or grating (Latin, *cancelli*). In Cotgrave's Dictionary (1611) a *Marshal* was described not only as a "farrier, horseleech, and blacksmith," but also as the "marshall of a kingdome." In this last we see how the term has risen in the world.

The *Steward* was originally the *sty-ward*. But in quite early days the office became exalted; and when, in 1315, Walter the Steward married Marjorie Bruce, it became one that any nobleman would be delighted to serve.

Daily Anecdote

Dickens' Letter

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

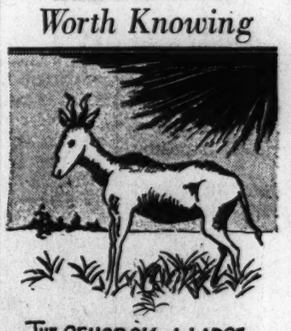
AN ECCENTRIC clock maker of Cheapside, London, always proudly displayed a letter written to him by Charles Dickens. It hung on the wall of his office, and read:

My dear Sir:

Since my hall clock was sent to your establishment to be cleaned it has gone (as indeed it always has) perfectly, but has struck with great reluctance; and after enduring internal agonies of a most distressing nature, it has now ceased striking altogether. Though a happy release for the clock, this is not convenient for the household. If you can send down any confidential person with whom the clock can confer, I think that it may have something on its works it would be glad to make a clean breast of.

Faithfully yours,
CHARLES DICKENS.

Worth Knowing


THE GEMSBOK-A LARGE SOUTH AFRICAN ANTELOPE NEVER DRINKS WATER! IT OBTAINS NECESSARY MOISTURE FROM THE PLANTS ON WHICH IT FEEDS.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Active Sympathy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Orleans

MILES on miles the Mississippi Delta lands stretched out in fertile fields; and as far as the eye could see rain fell upon every inch of it. Great drops laughingly danced into the river itself, heaping it more than brimful. Long before, slender sand-bars had vanished into its depths; cypress-crowned islands had receded before its onset; bayou and chute, abdicating, had lost their identity in the same way. The errant stream rampaged from levee to sea-wall, down floodways and back into the hill country. Swirling and whirling into one great swash, the river became a veritable sea. All the lowlands were flooded.

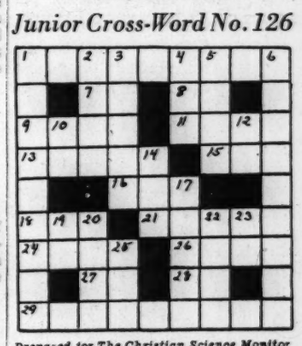
Boats busied themselves morning, noon, and night rescuing marooned families from this flooded district. Gasoline launches pattered up and down; dilapidated ferries chugged faithfully; low-voiced old tugs crept along patiently. Small craft of every sort were pressed into service.

One such boat eased in beside the levee and a widow and her two children got out. Their house and its contents had been swept away, leaving them destitute. Much sorrow was expressed by those who gathered around them. While this was going on, a young man came into the crowd. He knew so well the men who were doing this palavering and readily recognized that several might have been dispensing practical mercy instead of empty pity. Walking over to the woman, he handed her a bill and said to the bystanders: "I'm sorry ten dollars' worth. How much are you sorry?"

This was followed by an outburst of real generosity, and the mother soon found her family comfortably housed as well as fed and clothed.

Many in this group remembered the young man's father, and recalling one of his familiar old sayings, they knew that his son had been brought up on the terse precept: "Don't be sorry, do something!"

Junior Cross-Word No. 126



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Generous.
7—In that manner.
8—Toward.
9—Above.
11—Intoned.
13—Wife of Abraham (Bib.).
15—Fish eggs.
16—Owned.
18—Not even.
21—Measured.
24—Greater.
26—Cougar.
27—Diphthong.
28—Upon.
29—One of exalted rank.

Down

1—Bloomed.
2—Employer.
3—Girl's name.
4—Possessive pronoun.
5—Number of seasons in a year.
6—Fabulous.
10—Cape Charles is in this State (ab.).
12—Negative answer.
14—Part of a hog used for food.
17—Warehouse.
19—Act.
20—Pull.
22—Sea fish.
23—Thirteenth letter of the alphabet.
25—Contraction for EVEN.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

Brevities

Montreal Star: "A crease in your trousers," says an ad, "gives you that well-dressed, successful appearance." This being known as the power of the press.

Arkansas Gazette: We might remember the names of the French Premiers for the past year, but not in their batting order.

Boston Transcript: Some of the advertisements for new radios say that they "need no installation." The zenith in radio manufacture will be reached when one is devised that can't be installed.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Time to Take a Vote

By CARMACK

Today I discovered that the ground was getting quite soft and easy to dig—
And I said to myself, "Maybe it's about time for us to begin burying our extra bones again"—
Later I met ol' Togo and I asked him what he thought about it—
He sniffed the air and said it did seem as though there wouldn't be much more freezing weather—
"Anyway," he said, "we might call a meeting of the members and see if they would like to disband the Bone Exchange until next winter"—
"That's a good idea," I said—So we called on all the members and asked them to meet at Togo's house early Saturday morning—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Does America Want Bloc Rule?

WHERE does the revolt of Congress over veterans' benefits leave all the loose talk about dictatorship in America? The vote of House Democrats on the bonus bill shows plainly that President Roosevelt cannot dictate even to his own party. Indeed, for months the "dictator" in the White House has been offering concession after concession to the veterans' lobby in attempts to head off wholesale demands that would virtually wreck the famous Economy Act of last March. But with little success. Two weeks ago the Senate, in face of a probable veto, shot additional holes in the Economy Act that would leave only $167,000,000 of the original saving of $410,000,000.

A year ago passage of the Economy Act, with its frank defiance of the veterans' lobby, gave notice that the Roosevelt Administration was to be master in its own house. It signalized the accession of a truly national government, enjoying such support from a united people that it could carry through a program of national recovery without hindrance from special interests or local groups. Today the foundation on which the Administration started to build is being undermined. The battle then won has to be fought again.

For the average citizen the essential thing is to decide whether he wants the Government to function for the benefit of all the people or of only those who are able to obtain special favors by their power as a political bloc. A few days ago, President Roosevelt, in his speech on the NRA, made the situation clear:

> The real truth of the matter is that for a number of years in our country the machinery of democracy had failed to function. Through inertia on the part of the leaders and on the part of the people themselves, the operations of government had fallen into the hands of special groups.

The groups of which the President spoke are really little different from the blocs which have rendered impotent or actually destroyed one democracy after another in Europe. In the United States blocs are not so well defined, nor are they usually dignified by party names, although the Farmer-Labor Party is represented in Congress. Nor have these blocs ordinarily broken down two-party rule. Yet the silver bloc, the farm bloc, the veterans' bloc, and all the logrolling coalitions of local tariff blocs, are subversive of government in the national interest. There may be times when measures proposed by certain of these groups are in the public interest. But the decision should be on that ground, not on the basis of how many votes can be mustered by a certain bloc or group of blocs.

The veterans' lobby today says that millions are being handed out to other groups; why shouldn't the soldiers have their slice? Certainly the President should act to remove any excuse such a plea may have. But to most observers there is nowhere quite such a clean-cut attempt to trade votes for federal largesse as there is by the veterans' bloc. And it is for that reason, and because it feels that political grants to undeserving veterans reduce the relief which should be given men actually injured in line of duty, that this newspaper has opposed political treatment of veterans' benefits. But the Monitor recognizes that other blocs exist and it will not be backward about exposing their operations.

The milking of the Government by special interests is perhaps the gravest danger of democracy. Recently there have been attempts to organize CWA workers to exert political pressure for continuance of that kind of relief. One of the dangers of government going into business on its present scale is that it builds up blocs of beneficiaries on all sides. Thus the program Mr. Roosevelt has launched may emphasize the very evils of group or bloc pressure for special favors which he declared had caused democracy in America to cease to function. It is imperative that the Administration avoid special favors, and that citizens support it when it upholds the general public interest against a dictatorship of any bloc.

Health by Compulsion

BESET by the same problems with which other professions and trades have had to contend during the current economic disturbance, organized medical practitioners apparently have aimed rather broadly in their search for a solution, at what, without exaggeration, could be termed a "monopoly" in the care of public health. And as is frequently the case, the fact has been overlooked, unwittingly, perhaps, that the methods of medical practice do not meet with the unanimous approval of all concerned.

Evidence is not lacking that this bid for enforced compliance with material dogmas arises in some part from a failure to dominate through education and propaganda.

The final report of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, recently published under the title "Medical Care for the American People," for example, offers certain recommendations which, if adopted, would tend to make every person in the country legally subservient to the medical fraternity. One of these propositions reads: "The committee recommends that the costs of medical care be placed on a group payment basis, through the use of insurance, through the use of taxation, or through the use of both of these methods."

A minority group of nine of the forty-eight who signed the report take issue with the majority, but only on incidental factors. Of the two committeemen who offered personal statements in explanation of their refusal to sign either part of the report, one was of the opinion that the "irreducible minimum which the committee should have recommended was a scheme of compulsory health insurance." The maintenance of the common health, he says, "is a public necessity which should not be left to the free choice of the individual."

Consideration of the ultimate effects of any tendency in this direction makes apparent the necessity of sober restraining influences. If assurances were given that those who prefer other than material remedies in the care of health would not be subjected to legal compulsion or indirect coercion, the danger would be less imminent. But no such assurances are given, and experience—with compulsory vaccination, for instance—proves that a wedge of this kind is difficult to loosen once it has been driven in.

Industry in Black Ink

IT IS an interesting coincidence that simultaneously with the so-called revolt of industry against the President's call on it to advance wages and shorten hours, the records of industrial earnings for 1933 should be published.

The first is by the Standard Statistics Company. A tabulation of the annual statements of 701 corporations of all kinds gives the aggregate net income for 1933 at $704,884,000. In 1932 the figure was $239,115,000. American industry, according to this table, has increased its net income by nearly 195 per cent. The other table is published by the National City Bank of New York. A tabulation of some 810 statements of corporations of all kinds shows net incomes of $441,000,000 in 1933, as contrasted with a net deficit of $46,000,000 in 1932. This is an even more startling index of the manner in which industry is dispensing with the red ink of the depression.

Business men cannot attribute such an astounding improvement wholly to "natural forces." It is due in great part to the restorative measures of the Roosevelt Administration. Chief among them is the NIRA. By waiving the antitrust laws, the Administration enabled industry to lift itself out of the morass of competitive price-cutting and wage-cutting which was fast putting it into the bankruptcy court. So desperate was its plight that many of its leaders, despairing of any improvement, begged the President to do something. To judge from some of the comments at the time, industry was his for the asking. Congress responded with the NIRA. Well-known business men helped to write it. In return for the suspension of the antitrust laws, industry was asked by the President to go slow on profit-taking till the vacuum of buying power had been filled.

The President is making the same request again. But this time he is making it to an industry which can now talk in black ink. How different the response! Black ink lends independence and ruggedness, to individualism. Does it also lend forgetfulness and shortsightedness?

When Peace Is War

WHILE the world has been endeavoring to rule out war as an instrument of national policy, it is becoming increasingly obvious that other methods of achieving the disruption or the control of a country have been developed. Thus in the Sino-Japanese dispute, which was marked by actual fighting, there was never an acknowledged state of war. It has been suggested that in the future a formal preliminary declaration of hostilities is unlikely, and that two nations may attack each other without being technically at war.

Whether this paradoxical situation is hereafter seen in a still stronger light than in the Far East, it is certain that forcible interference with the internal affairs of neighboring countries is being practiced on a considerable scale. We have witnessed such intervention in Manchuria, which is sponsored by Japan; and in Europe it is notorious that the little state of Albania became a dependency of Italy. There has been foreign propaganda, almost openly pursued, in many nations. Russia has now been fully accepted, but for years it was looked upon with suspicion because it sent emissaries abroad to subvert the capitalist governments.

This kind of warfare from inside has been imitated, and today we observe, for instance, a bitter struggle for the possession of Austria which is coveted by several great powers, particularly by Italy and by Germany. On the one hand the German National Socialists are apparently giving help to the Austrian National Socialists. On the other there is little doubt that something more than sympathy is extended by Signor Mussolini to Chancellor Dollfuss and to the Heimwehr. France and Great Britain, as signatories of the treaties, are interested in the fate of Austria. They realize that the attempt to dominate Austria may bring about a tremendous upheaval in Europe. The Little Entente, especially Czechoslovakia, which is a little promontory in a Germanic ocean, is likewise deeply concerned about the possibility of the Anschluss.

But for Italy the issue is vital. If Germany were to be extended to the Brenner Pass, to the very confines of Italy, then Italy would be in danger. The southern Tyrol is peopled by men and women of German origin, and it would be difficult for Mussolini to prevent a revolt in these territories which have been annexed. There would be a constant menace to Italian unity, precisely by the "inside" methods which are now so prevalent; and Italy and Germany would, despite their doctrinal affinities and their diplomatic understandings, confront each other suspiciously.

Hence the "inside" methods employed in Austria. Either Austria will be incorporated in Germany—which is the most natural solution—or it will be kept apart from Germany by the help of Italy. The Austrian rulers, who have seized power without much regard to the wishes of the people, are played upon by Germany and by Italy.

Italy seeks to extend its influence throughout Central Europe and the Balkans. It has already obtained a firm footing in Hungary, in Bulgaria, in Albania, and in other countries. Now it tries to obtain representation in Austria, which lost its real "independence" in the peacemaking, but has not yet definitely decided what sort of permanent "dependence" is its lot.

Austria does not stand alone. Throughout Europe there is a "war" of intrigue, of propaganda, of diplomacy which stops at nothing. The internal weaknesses of the existing nations offer a fertile field for the operations of the foreign agent. There are disruptive forces at work in Yugoslavia, in Czechoslovakia, in Roumania, and even in larger countries such as France. Today more than ever there are signs of the intensive conduct of this sort of warfare. In the chaos which may result, certain countries or groups hope to find their profit. They are probably mistaken, for any great upheaval probably would catch all nations in the maelstrom.

But, the idea of war has broadened. It cannot be defined merely as fighting on the battlefield. There is fighting which declines to acknowledge itself as war; and there is war in which there is no fighting. Peace is a condition of good will among nations, rather than a negative absence of definable warfare; and it is to bring about such a condition that we should direct our efforts.

A Bright Red Herring

A UNIFIED system of state police acting under a centralized authority is advocated by the newly formed Massachusetts State Vigilance Committee. The organization, less than a week old, but already with a membership of more than 10,000, is backing the bill which Governor Ely will send to the Legislature calling for such unification.

But the objective is not to be gained without a struggle. The Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association has recorded its opposition to a unified system under centralized control. The police chiefs would prefer a state board composed of five of their members and the commissioner of public safety. They prefer that the board have no power to order action, but only to recommend.

The reason the police chiefs favor such a board is plain enough. Such a set-up would give the police chiefs five votes to one for the State. Law enforcement would continue to take second place to political expediency. The conditions which the citizen group wishes to end would simply be perpetuated.

The trail of the newly organized citizen group is not yet very long. But already a pretty red herring has been drawn across it. Yet the herring clarifies rather than confuses the issue. A really unified and efficient police system is needed. Halfway measures will always be subversive measures. The citizens' group, as it grows in strength, should use that strength to demand really effective reforms.

The Golden Key

The Book of the Day

By Zoilus

A NEW book by Mr. Vash Young is an item with news interest. His former adventures in literature, "A Fortune to Share" and "Let's Start Over Again," immediately became good, perhaps for a time "best"-sellers, and his third book, "No Thank You," (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $1.50) is likely to follow in their wake.

In the previous volumes, Mr. Young refrained from talking about his religion and its application to his worldly affairs. He stressed results without hinting at the method. Now, in the last chapter of this volume, he makes a clear statement regarding it, so that no longer may there be any doubt about the way by which this author has arrived at his present state of serenity, freedom, prosperity and general well-being.

Lively Style

"No Thank You" is written in a chatty, lively and gripping style. The chapter heads immediately arrest attention—"The Big Three," "Red Liquor Days," "My Experimental Jag," "The Golden Key" and "Red Letter Days." In "The Golden Key," he tells of his experience in finding Christian Science, which he regards as the "golden key" to the success to which he has attained. In earlier chapters, he deals with the dissipation of youth, the dark clouds which overshadowed his boyhood; his arrival at the conclusion that nothing was to be gained from the use of liquor; how after many years he tried it again, and again found that nothing of good can come from the use of intoxicants.

His narrative implies both the importance of living on the positive side and the ineptitude of the negative. Many, however, will not agree with Mr. Young regarding prohibition. The number is still large of those who are convinced that this is the direct way to temperance and abstinence.

Heartening and Strengthening

The critical might say that perhaps Mr. Young has taken the opportunity to advertise the business in which he has been engaged and which has brought him his financial success. On the other hand, he is convinced that a certain type of investment will insure financial independence, a condition which most persons desire and seek. While, undoubtedly, his views on this subject are sound, perhaps as practical as any, yet not all would be willing to accept his way out.

This book should bring courage to many a troubled heart and strength to feeble feet. It is beyond question that Mr. Young's books are heartening and strengthening many a drooping spirit, especially during these times of prolonged financial depression. And many are finding that the same "golden key" which opened the door to peace and prosperity for him is just as available and practical for them.

New Urbanity in an Old Rural Setting

IT IS on the historic Daniel Webster Highway, some sixty miles north of Boston. The cozy, small, story-and-a-half-with-ell, white house with its green blinds, nestles close to the ground. It is hard to realize that a few months ago the sweet little home was a great old-fashioned barn.

I had watched the development of this particular place since the spring of '31. Each month I travel the highway into the foothills of the White Mountains. Indeed during the past three years all along the main roads brave-hearted, pioneer-thinking families have bought small sections of land and escaped from the cold hand which cities clamp on those whose incomes have disappeared or drastically shrunk. It is not so noticeable near the larger cities, those of more than 100,000 population, but it is very evident on the roads leading from the smaller cities and manufacturing towns.

One sees, of course, many things which make him sad: ruthless butchering of glorious trees, cottages built too close to the road, hodgepodge outbuildings. At the same time the casual passer-by should keep in mind that these new places represent hope and faith and courage; they stand for hearth fires kept blazing in a world torn from its accustomed moorings.

* * *

The place, however, that I especially watched during '31 and '32 had characteristics which from the first distinguished it from others along the road. Along this road, a few miles north of a New Hampshire manufacturing city, dozens of new homes have been built, most of them close together with long, rectangular garden patches back of the cottages.

One Saturday afternoon a young couple with a tow-headed youngster and a "trappy" wire-haired terrier were standing in a group of beautiful white pines, a half mile beyond the last of the new places. The woman was looking up into the branches of a great tree, one hand on the trunk. I said to The Lady as we bowled by, "We need more than billboard eradication. Perhaps when we are a thousand or two years old instead of three hundred, a tree will be cherished and loved."

A month later we spoke of the pines as we approached the spot. It was a happy surprise to see them ahead, so sure had we been of the destruction of at least a part of them. Four or five rods in back of the grove a small building was going up. "Somebody realizes that a grove of pines between them and the road means peace and solitude," said The Lady. "I think we'll start a society to teach newcomers where and how to locate their homes."

We watched a garage go up, but it didn't house the modest car. Gayly colored curtains appeared in the windows; the summer of '32 there were climbing roses and old-fashioned perennials about it. The pine grove was cleaned and we caught glimpses of a big garden. And there was a new baby.

* * *

Last spring we watched a pile of lumber grow beside the house garage. Then one Saturday there was a group of laughing, shouting men digging the cellar of the new house and a group of women in comfortable looking togs standing around, evidently offering advice and making suggestions to their men folk. All of which was quite as it should be.

During the summer the same group was there; each month we watched the new home a-building. The Lady hoped the amateur carpenters would put in plenty of closets and fix the fireplace so the ashes could be let down a chute to the cellar. Fall came; the house was done. One September weekend we saw it; all brave in its new paint, lights in the window, smoke curling upward from the field-stone chimney.

"Next month I'm going to bring some of my delphinium seeds and get acquainted," I announced. The Lady half-smiled, half-sighed. The Professor Who Has a Farm and Thinks a Revolution in Agriculture the Salvation of a Weary World was about to add another family to his list.

So in October, Merry Lizzard turned her wheels into the driveway which wound through the pines, and the delphinium seeds and a basket of rosy Baldwins proved satisfactory letters of introduction. Their story is another saga of conquest of the depression. And strengthens the Professor's belief that Mother Earth is the logical comforting haven of many city harassed souls.

* * *

Briefly, this family's income was cut in half. Four days of work a week was the man's stint. City rent plus the numerous inevitable city expenses made a move imperative. This family was wise; it bought ten acres of land to insure privacy. They built a garage and used it for a house. A big garden reduced living costs. Then came an opportunity to buy a great barn; dismantled it gave much lumber. The "good old days" with their barn-raisings had a modern counterpart. Friends duffed in and made a picnic of it. The new home came into being.

Now fifteen dollars a month covers taxes, insurance, and upkeep as against thirty-five in the city. Food bills are cut in half. The family is enjoying life, and three friends have bought adjoining sections.

This is symbolical of the future. The ugly headed dinosaurian Machine Monster will never conquer a people whose roots are imbedded in the soil. Men will tend machines a few days a week in the marts of business. The rest of their time will be given to real living in the country. Some day we shall realize a new order was born of the present chaos; half industrial, half agricultural. It will mean happier, wholesomer living.

H. S. P.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Chautauqua Institution

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With a persistence that in other things would be most admirable, the popular thought has clung through thick and thin to certain mistaken or confused ideas about Chautauqua. During the sixty years of its history, Chautauqua Institution has been anchored to the spot where it was originally founded, on the shore of Chautauqua Lake, in western New York. It never had any organic connection with the hundreds of mobile, tent-covered Chautauquas which borrowed the name of the original summer assembly and carried it far from its geographical setting. That the two movements should have become inextricably confused was perhaps unpreventable, but the confusion has stood in the way of nation-wide understanding of the work which Chautauqua Institution is doing today.

Your editorial, "Chautauqua Folds Its Tents," tells the story of the traveling Chautauquas, not of Chautauqua Institution. The original Chautauqua shared the growth common to all educational institutions in the post-war period. Its importance as a forum for the discussion of national problems is measured by the fact that The Christian Science Monitor has every summer devoted considerable space to reports of addresses there. Seven Presidents have spoken from its platform either before, during, or after their terms of office. The musical program has grown enormously in the last fifteen years, a symphony orchestra and an opera company being among the organizations which give performances. The Cleveland Playhouse presents a regular repertory series. In the summer schools many of the courses are administered and accredited by New York University. Recent gifts have included a concert hall, a library and a community church, all of permanent construction; and there have been several major improvements in the system of public utilities.

Attendance was showing a steady growth, gate receipts rising from $102,634 in 1926 to $105,428 in 1929. After that year there was a serious drop, indicated by the figures for the succeeding four years: $94,408, $88,521, $61,585, $48,957. Admittedly, the situation of Chautauqua today is critical. Although the reductions in income have been met in part by economies of administration, interest and other heavy fixed charges could not be reduced. The property of the institution is unofficially appraised (as a going concern) at $1,150,000, against a total indebtedness of about $700,000, but the assets consist largely of real estate. As a consequence, it was necessary for Chautauqua Institution to go into a federal equity receivership on Dec. 21, 1933. There is no thought of winding up its affairs. As a matter of fact, not even an interruption of its work is likely. In an official statement, the president of Chautauqua has said that "it is now apparent that a united effort is possible for the refinancing and reorganization of institution affairs"; and he announces that plans are being pushed forward for the regular program in 1934, which will include a celebration of the sixtieth anniversary.

ARTHUR E. BESTOR JR., Editor,
New Haven, Conn. The Chautauquan Daily.

[Editor's Note.—The Monitor is sincerely sorry if it has in any way contributed to a popular misconception about Chautauqua Institution. As Mr. Bestor says, our editorial told the story of the traveling, or tent, Chautauqua, not of the original institution, which, splendidly housed in a permanent home, has, of course, no tents to fold. To most Americans, Chautauqua means "their migratory alma mater," which has been vanishing before the radio and movie. Therefore, we trust that our comment on this situation and our failure to make clear the separation between these itinerant companies and the original institution will in nowise injure the latter, whose financial difficulties were not mentioned in our editorial. That those difficulties are being overcome and that Chautauqua Institution will carry on is cause for rejoicing by all its friends, among which the Monitor counts itself.]

Radio for Recreation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Realizing the importance of radio in the world today, I feel it is an excellent opportunity for true recreation, as well as a means to encourage and glorify art in its highest sense. If handled wisely, it can be made the greatest channel for good to everyone, including music lovers and lovers of mankind. It can do much toward bringing about a better understanding among the nations, and this is surely a grand opportunity.

The unusually severe winter has made me more radio-conscious than I would ordinarily be. It was our only contact with the outside world for many hours, since even the mails did not come through and no newspaper was available. So I am writing this to express the thought which came to me that we should be more alert to the fact that the radio will lose much of its desirability if it is allowed to become a channel for all kinds of advertising. Some of the extravagant claims of the advertisers for their products are laughable, if not actually objectionable.

Recently, an altogether lovely opera coming over the radio was contaminated by the reminders that a tobacco company was paying for the entertainment I was enjoying.

I, for one, would prefer the method used in England. It even seems more honest to pay a fair tax on each radio purchased. Then we could have a form of recreation which was free of the taint of commercialism.

Lynbrook, N. Y. CLARA L. CARR.

The Kaiser's Fortune

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an article by J. E. Williams which appeared in your issue of February 15, it is stated that the Kaiser is reputed to be "far and away the richest German today, his fortune not having been confiscated on his abdication." This statement has been frequently published, but has been officially denied on many occasions.

The fortune of His Majesty, or as it should properly be called, the fortune of the former reigning house of Prussia, can be calculated from the agreements concluded with the State of Prussia and published in the Prussian Collection of Laws of 1926. According to those agreements, the royal house had to hand over five-sixths of its private fortune to the Prussian state. From that which is left, not only seventeen households with forty-nine members of the royal family have to be supported, but also pensions and rents to be paid.

The largest portion of the property includes real estate which has paid no interest for years. On the contrary, it has required considerable extra money to keep these estates as a basis of existence for a large number of employees and laborers and their families. The upkeep of these estates is considered as a high social duty to be fulfilled by the royal house even under severe sacrifices. The few castles and forests which are still the property of the royal family are not a source of revenue but a great expense to His Majesty.

It is a grave error, therefore, to refer to the Emperor as the richest German today. T. ST. JOHN GAFFNEY.

Summit, N. J. Former American Consul-General.

Getting Down to Facts

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was particularly interested by the article in the Monitor headed "Roosevelt Professors See Opening for Improved Living by Distribution of Wealth," which appears on the first page. While that is decidedly a step in the right direction, yet it does seem as though the time were ripe for us to get nearer the facts.

There seems to be so much talk and thought devoted to organization that one would almost think the solution was to be found in that direction. An organization is very much like this democracy of ours, of which Mr. Alexander Woollcott remarks that it does not work, but rather that we work it. It would be well never to forget that an organization only reflects the ideas and thoughts of those who operate it. To improve conditions that seem to rest upon the organization it is necessary to go beyond the order or form itself.

The time is about here when we shall take up the study of the human element, so called, and question whether or not it is necessary to be selfish; consider the question of honesty and try to determine whether it is just a matter of opinion, or perhaps based upon fundamentals.

When this time arrives and we look for cause and effect in the thoughts and motives of mankind, then results will be obtained. F. B. WILLIAMS.

Bakersfield, Calif.

Waterway Comparisons

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would draw your attention to the Monitor article on page one of February 6, relative to the St. Lawrence Waterway. In this article, the first error is the "40,000 people" in place of "40,000,000 people." The second error, and one commonly made in newspapers articles, is the reference to the Erie Canal. The simple truth, which is known, is that the St. Lawrence Waterway, with its twenty-seven-foot draft, is not to be compared with a canal proposition of less than half the draft.

Will you kindly state clearly that the St. Lawrence Waterway undertaking is for a ship canal dredged to twenty-seven feet depth, and to be built for ocean freighters and ships, and cannot honestly be compared to the small-draft canals, such as the Erie Canal, the barge canals of the Chicago River and the upper Mississippi River. FRANK L. SHERWIN.

Duluth, Minn.